INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 197--- BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 20 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ANOTHER CALAMITY IN STORE FOR SIND

PROVINCE THREATENED WITH SWEEPING FLOODS

Commissioner Issues Warning to People

SEEK REFUGE IN HIGHLANDS

Sequel to Shyok Dam Burst

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The Commissioner in Sind has wired to all Mukhtiarkars asking them to warn people that exceptional floods as a result of the bursting of the Shyok Dam and large breaches in the Indus bunds everywhere may be expected about Thursday. Should the flood waters now rushing down the Indus burst the banks 'en route' through the southern Punjab and Bahawalpur State the waters may be, to a large extent, dissipated, but in any case, Sind is expected to suffer.

FLY TO THE HIGHLANDS

Officials have been instructed to inform the people that flood waters are likely to reach three feet higher than the highest level reached before and asking them to seek immediate refuge in highlands. Very great precautions are being taken. At Sukkur where all ordinary barrage works have been stopped efforts are being concentrated on making rivercraft plant machinery safe and dragline excavators have hurriedly erected great earth barricades to protect themselves from waters.

THE FATE OF SIND.

Many thousands are already semi-destitute and homeless as a result of the recent floods. The bunds of the Indus being already badly breached there is no hope of Khairpur State escaping further desolation whilst, should the bunds fail to restrain the onrushing torrent, Bahawalpur State is expected to suffer badly. The recent monsoon flood had wetted and consolidated the bunds thereby enhancing the chances of the waters reaching Sind without being greatly dissipated. The fate of Sind will be more accurately assessible when the floods reach Mithankote, where a gauge station exists. This is expected to give thirty to forty-eight hours' warning of what Sind may expect.—A. P.

SIND AFFECTED BY SHYOK DAM BURST

—:o:—

ALARMING REPORTS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 19.

Alarming reports of unprecedented rise of Indus and rush of waters have caused consternation throughout the province. Breaches of Indus bunds are causing havoc in Khairpur State and Nawabshah district. Before this rush of waters, enquiries by authorities perplexed the people who were consulted about immediate measures to cope with the expected rise of Indus. If more breaches occur aeroplane inspection is being suggested for forewarning people likely to be affected by the coming danger....A. P.

LAHORE CASE POSTPONED

—:o:—

Prisoners' Critical Condition

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

As Shiv Varma, J. N Das and Jaidev are still unable to attend the Court the alleged conspiracy case has been further postponed to September 2.

Defence counsel informed the press that most of the other hunger-strikers are also very weak.—A. P.

Magistrate Visits Hunger-Strikers

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

There were no police pickets today, when the Lahore Conspiracy Case opened this morning. There was no sitting of the Court and the Magistrate, along with the Prosecution and Defence Counsel, went to the Central Jail, saw Bhagat Singh in his cell and communicated to him the information regarding the appointment of the Jail Enquiry Committee and hoped the present unpleasant situation would end very soon. Bhagat Singh told the magistrate that it was useless appointing such a Committee and in the event of any death in the meantime, the situation would become more complicated.

The Magistrate saw Dutt in the hospital, and next saw the other accused, in the Borstal Jail. The case was subsequently adjourned till 2nd September.—Free Press.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST "INHUMAN TREATMENT"

CALICUT, Aug. 19.

At a public meeting, held on Saturday at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. K. Madavan Nair, M.L.C., the following resolution moved by Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, seconded and supported by Messrs. P. Ramunnimenon and U. Gopala Menon, was unanimously passed, all standing.

"This meeting of the citizens of Calicut emphatically protests against the inhuman treatment meted out to the political prisoners and expresses its warm appreciation of the heroic suffering which Messrs. Bhagat Singh, Dutt and other political prisoners, who have resorted to hunger-strike, are undergoing and accords its cordial support to them in their heroic efforts, to secure better treatment for political prisoners generally."—Free Press.

PROPHET'S DAY AT MASULIPATAM

—:o:—

ALL COMMUNITIES JOIN IN CELEBRATIONS

MASULIPATAM, Aug. 19.

The Prophet's day was celebrated here, yesterday, with great enthusiasm by Mahomedans, Hindus, Christians etc., assembled in a meeting under the presidency of Mr. V. S. Kvadhani, Retired Subordinate Judge. Speeches were made by the leading members of all communities dwelling on central unity of Islam and pointing out, how they constituted the essence of all the world's great religions.—Free Press.

WORKERS RESUME DUTY

—:o:—

BUT DISCONTENT STILL PREVALS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

According to the agreement reached on Friday, the workers resumed work to-day. In the majority of the mills, discontent still prevails. In some areas where the mills are working partially, section 144 prohibiting the entry of Union officials in the mill area has not yet been withdrawn.

Peer Karamsha, who is now in Bombay and is staying in Shah Jehan Palace Hotel. He is a well-known figure in Northern India and has, often been mistaken by some people for Col. Lawrence, the Mystery Man of the British Empire.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

—:o:—

Not the Slightest Cause for Anxiety

GANDHIJI SPINS AS USUAL

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Enquiries made by a representative of the Free Press of India at the Sabarmati Ashram to-day regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health show that Gandhiji now feels better. Dysentry has been partially checked. He is to-day having two or three motions in all.

Dr. H. W. Desai, F.R.C.S. examined Gandhiji this evening and has issued the following bulletin:—

"Entritis from which Mahatmaji was suffering has been partially checked. He has now been advised to take 'whey', with soda which he is taking since this morning and which is doing good. After three or four days he will probably be put on milk. His health is otherwise absolutely sound and there is not the slightest cause for anxiety."

When the Doctor saw Gandhiji in the evening he was spinning cheerfully as usual.

The Doctor humorously told the Free Press representative that the trouble was all due to Mahatmaji's making experiments in uncooked food.—Free Press.

TO-DAY'S RACING SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

(SEE PAGE 5.)

Lancashire Mills Resume Work

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Work was resumed in Lancashire cotton mills to-day....Reuter.

STEAMER SINKS IN 6 MINUTES

—:o:—

15 Spanish Sailors Drowned

LONDON, August 18.

The Spanish steamer "Ogono" was struc kamidships by a Middlesbrough ocean-going tug the "King's Cross" in the North Sea and sank in six minutes. 15 Spanish crew were drowned. Ten were rescued from water.—Reuter.

WHIP TO ASSEMBLY OPPOSITION MEMBERS

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, whip of the Congress Party in a whip to the members of the Assembly calls attention to the fact that important resolution affecting the rights and privileges of the Assembly will come up for discussion on the 3rd September and urges all members of the opposition, particularly Swarajists, to be in the Chamber on 3rd September. He anticipates opposition to Mr. Yusuf's resolution from Government and as generally many members of the opposition are absent at the commencement of session, particularly lawyer members, he appeals to all to make it a point positively to be present on the due date.—A. P.

ANOTHER TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

—:o:—

SWISS AIRMAN'S NON-STOP VENTURE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Lisbon....The Swiss airman, Kaeser, accompanied by a Swiss navigator and mechanic started at 7-18 this morning on a non-stop flight to New York using 'Farman' land monoplane with 230 horsepower engine capable of making 50 hours' flight at 96 miles an hour. The monoplane carries a collapsible boat....Reuter.

SCHOOLS FOR CIVIL AVIATION

—:o:—

Non-Official Move in Assembly

AMENDMENT TO LEGISLATIVE RULES

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The first non-official resolution day in the Assembly, namely September 3, is likely to prove exciting as results of the ballot held to-day show Mr. Yusuf Imam, Swarajist, drew first place with a resolution urging that before amendment to Legislative Rules as foreshadowed by Lord Irwin in April 12 be made, the Assembly be given adequate opportunity and proper facilities to express itself.

VILLAGE AUTONOMOUS

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar drew the second place with a resolution for village autonomy. The third place was secured by Pandit Kunzru who will move the creation of an emigration secretariat in view of the importance of the problem of Indians overseas both as regards adequate protection of Indian interests and promotion of schemes of colonisation.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub has a resolution for financial support to the Aligarh Muslim University on the same lines as that being given to the Benares Hindu University.

EFFECT OF RAILWAY FREIGHTS ON AGRICULTURE.

Sardar Kartar Singh will urge an inquiry into the effect of railway freights on agriculture.

Mr. S. C. Mitra will either move for the purchase of inland waterways and steamship companies by the State or an enquiry into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust.

A resolution relating to the establishment of medical research institute stands against Mr. Aney while Mr. Gayaprasad recommends schools for civil aviation.—A. P.

SOVIET FIELD GUNS IN ACTION

—:o:—

Russian Scouts Raid Chinese Village

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Shanghai.—A semi-official report from Mukden says that a party of Russian scouts aided by Koreans raided the village of Szetaohoize in the province of Kirin and were engaged in looting and burning. They killed two Chinese merchants and captured three. Three thousand Russians with field guns fired on Chinese lines at Tungninghsien in Kirin.

Twentyfour thousands Fengtien troops have arrived at Tsitsihar.—Reuter.

OFF TO AMERICA TO STUDY WESTERN STAGE

—:o:—

MR. HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA'S TOUR PROGRAMM

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 19.

Harindranath Chattopadhyya is leaving to-morrow for America via Colombo to study western stage. He will 'en route' stay in England for a week. From America he goes to Scandinavia, returning to India next year....A. P.

APPLICATION AGAINST INCREASED SCHOOL FEES REJECTED

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

The Joint Second Class Subjudge has rejected the application of Balvantrai, a student of the Tutorial School, asking 'ad interim' injunction restraining the school from preventing him attending school so long as he was paying the old scale of fees. The judge held that as an award of arbitrators was not stamped, it was inadmissible as evidence. Moreover, the student could join any other school with the consent of the headmaster of the Tutorial school....A. P.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

POSTPONED OWING TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S INABILITY TO COME

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT Aug. 19.

The Kathiawar, Youth Conference which was to be held on 24th, 25th, and 26th instant has been postponed owing to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's detention due to his wife's operation. Other dates will be announced by the end this week by Mr. Kalidas Parekh, Chairman, Reception Committee.

TEXTILE INQUIRY

—:o:—

Parties Sum Up Evidence

G. K. U.'S ACCOUNT BOOKS IN COURT

The Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry held an "in camera" sitting on Monday and is understood to have examined the books of account and certain other documents belonging to the G. K. Union and questioned its leaders about the speeches attributed to them in the police reports submitted to the Court. All the three leaders of the Union Messrs. Kandalkar, Deshpande and Ranadive who were present in the Court denied the correctness of the reports of their speeches produced by the Police witness. They asserted that the speeches as they stood on record did not represent what they had spoken at the various meetings.

Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association then addressed the Court putting forward the owner's case as brought out in the course of the evidence.

Messrs. R. R. Bakhle and C. K. Narayan Swami also summed up their case. The Court will meet again to-day (Tuesday) when Mr. Deshpande will argue the case for the Girni Kamgar Union.

SERIOUS CRACKER EXPLOSION AT WEDDING PROCESSION.

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 19.

News has been received here from Bidar of the explosion of crackers at a wedding procession causing death of three and injuries to thirty-two persons. It appears the man carrying them got frightened when a spark from a lighted cracker fell into his basket which he threw amidst the processionists to save himself....A. P.

"INDIA IN BONDAGE"

—:o:—

"Modern Review" Office Raided Again

MR. R. CHATTERJEE PAYS FINE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Messrs. Ramananda Chatterji and Sajanidas who were convicted in connection with the publication of "India in Bondage" paid the fine of Rs. 1,000 each. It is understood an appeal will be preferred against the sentence.

The police this morning, searched the "Modern Review" Office and seized 44 bound copies, 350 unbound and 5 bundles loose printed sheets of the book.... Free Press.

"CONCENTRATE OVER SWARAJ ISSUE"

—:o:—

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S SUGGESTIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Addressing the Nanguneri Political Conference, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said:...

"In view of the part Mahatma Gandhi played at the last Calcutta Congress in bringing about the compromise on the Independence Resolution and in view of the improbability of the Government conceding Dominion Status by the end of December, Mahatma Gandhi should preside over the coming Lahore Congress and launch a campaign of Civil Disobedience." He wanted the Council work to be continued but not under Congress control and laid stress on the need for local leadership in every area. He pleaded for concentrated effort on the Swaraj issue.

Resolutions condemning the ill-treatment in jail of sedition case prisoners, the Government policy of repression and requesting Mahatma Gandhi to preside over the coming Congress were adopted....Free Press.

GONDIA, Aug. 19.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held on the 17th August Mr. Chaturbhuj Jasani presiding. Swami Kumarananda the labour leader who is now touring the Central Provinces to collect funds for the Meerut Defence addressed the meeting. A eesolution congratulating Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Dutt and condemning the repressive policy of the Government was unanimously passed....Free Press....Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures 16 to 21 Pts .Up.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS

Bombay, Aug. 19.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled firm on higher Liverpool quotations and reports of damage to Texas crop by droughty conditions. The market opened at a rise of 26 points which level proved to be the highest for the day as it was followed by Southern hedge selling resulting in a relapse of 12 points. Later on prices fluctuated irregularly and closed at a rise of 16 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 18.35C.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 16 points with Spot Cotton prices recording a rise of 15 points to 18.18C.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and in the absence of selling closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. January 1931 delivery advanced 4 points to 9.66. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 10.15d. per lb and spot sales amounted to 3000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady while Empire Cotton futures advanced 4 points with October 9.62 and January 9.52.

The market is influenced by reports of drought in Texas and the speculative long interest being liquidated showed good response. The sentiment is inclined to bearish ideas as the outside demand is very little and trade is not inclined to buy cotton at present level. After another week of paralysis incident to uncertainty about the crop is making its effect felt. Private statisticians are inclined to raise estimates all the way from 200,000 to 500,000 bales. The Texas crop apparently has undergone a severe test in the last week as a result of high temperatures. Our own advices from this state call for a downward revision of the yield in that area. In other states the crop shows some gain and although weevil complaints are numerous, the Northern position of the belt indicates large yield. At the same time, even if the yield outlook does not promise 15,500,000 bales minimum, we think the supply is still large enough to relieve spinners of anxiety over their supplies The present outlook of the crop is not even suggestive of scarcity on the basis of present prices. Overshodowing all other market factors at the moment is the problem of the resting place of the early receipts. The crop is opening over a wide area and the bales will becoming from the gins in rapidly increasing thousands daily. Offerings are becoming heavier; and demand from mlls and shippers will have to become brisk to permit the absorption of the movement without recessions in prices.

The question of the size of the crop as well as consumption is still unsettled. It is not at all unlikely that the patient buyer may be agreeably surprised over the level at which he can buy cotton. Any advise crop factor, putting prices at a higher level is bound to attract large hedge selling and we see no reason for any sustained improvement in prices of raw cotton particularly when the trade all over the world is passing through a stage of lethargy..

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.18; Lowest 18.08.

N. Y. January Highest 18.57 (opening; Lowest 18.45 (10-52 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 17th instant:—

World's trade is poor with cheap Indian competition. Present prospects indicate sufficient American cotton. Market will soon be much influenced by hedge selling which is already present and will probably go lower. We advise liquidating longs on advance.

Travelling man wires from Memphis (Tennessee):—

On travelling to the nortaern part of the Central belt this week, no important changes were noted. Deterioration during August has not been any greater than the average. Weather rather mixed but more favourable than otherwise. Rapid setting of bolls has maintained high expectancy of crop which has not inclined. Possibly the crop has slightly advanced this week.

Temperatures between 98in. and 102in. Texas, no precipitation.

Scattered buying, little cotton for sale.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

While preferring short side think advisable wait for better level or till Texas drought relieved. Hedging already started in New York. American mills drought freely past week otherwise new crop demand very small.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 16th and 17th August, 1929:—

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—"Outside interest lacking, locals paying more attention increasing weight bales. Think present outlook suggests continuance sagging tendency."

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, Liverpool:—"Market more two-sided bears disappointed failure declining further."

"Crop news if anything rather bullish market narrow trade indifferent."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 400,000."

"Texas drought main factor. If no rain soon situation serious."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Cotton: Feeling Bearish due fears trade offtake and speculation not sufficient offset approaching crop movement.

LATEST PRODUCE NEWS

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable advices from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Wheat: Large visible stocks in America are temporarily losing Bearish influence, as peak of winter movement has passed. Calamitous condition North-West and poor threshing returns in Canada reviving Bull speculation, Close adjustment of world's supply to demand makes wheat appear sound purchase on all declines.

Coffee: Brazil institute reported operating in Rio and New York markets causing short covering. 1930 Santos crop probably estimated eight to ten million.

Cocoa: Better tone after conflicting Accra crop reports spot supports continues.

Sugar: Inactive markets both sides awaiting developments.

Rubber: Market influenced by large quantities Rubber destined for this country and heavier Malayan output than expected. Failure of market to respond July consumption statistics caused some disappointed long liquidation. Expect trading market.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

		Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales	17-8-29	This year.
Khandesh		364,353
Central India	51	389,615
Barsi and Nagar	25	262,580
Hyderabad-Gaorani	152	85,044
Berar	362	790,944
Central Provinces		393,031
Total Oomras	590	2,285,567
Dholera		246,929
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Raputana		51,418
Sind-Punjab		134,701
Broach	292	195,865
Coompta & Dharwar	966	129,357
Westerns-Northerns	778	61,370
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		39,665
Persian		1,774
American		11,393
Egyptian and African		106,153
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		47
Total	2,626	3,326,360

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

		1st Sept. to 15th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales	17-8-29	This year
Europe	1,411	925,421
Japan and China	1,700	1,751,983
Coast Ports	163	20,089
Up-country by Rail		138,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,914
Total	3,274	2,856,781

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,5 05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road:

eneral Manage R. J. DUFF

STOCKS AND SHARES

Narrow Trading Market

—:o:—

UNDERTONE QUIET

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Cotton Mill shares opened quick at a decline of about Rs. 2/8. There was some scattered selling and in the absence of buying prices registered a small decline. At the decline there was some enquiry and prices showed partial recovery. The bull activity in Fazal shares is less visible temporarily. Tata Iron shares ruled easy during the early part of the session but recovered on replacing by sold out recovered on replacing Rs. 220/ and after declinging to Rs. 215/ advanced to Rs. 225/ but again ruled easy and closed at Rs. 221/14/ Tata Hyiros ruled quiet and after opening at Rs. 1216/4 declined to Rs. 1211/4. Indian Cements were rather steady.

On cash Bharuch shares were sold at Rs. 8/8 Kasturchand opened at Rs. 13/ but declined to Rs. 12/ Bombay Cotton Pref. changed hands at Rs. 3/8 Dhond Baramati rails were done at Rs. 97/8 India Bank shares opened at Rs. 100/ but declined to Rs. 99/8 Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1400/ but declined Rs. 2/8 new issues were steady at Rs. 347/8 Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 18/12 Ahmedabad Elec. were done at Rs. 132/8 Andhra Rs. 592/8 591/4 Tata Power 571/4, 575/ and Preference shares fitted Rs. 1000/ United Cements were sold at Rs. 70/ Gwaliors were sold at Rs. 91/ Scindia opened at Rs. 9/6 and closed at Rs. 9/7 Tata Steel Second Pref opened at Rs. 73/ but declined to Rs. 72/12 B. B. Petrol shares changed fiands at Rs. 4/9.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 749,48,46,52,50,57
Century 327,25,30,27,28
Colaba 123
Crescent 97
Fazul 576,70,80,75
Indore 378,80
Madhowji 31-4
Nagpur 477,76,78
New Great 175,77
Pearl 345,42,41,44
Swadeshi 406
Burma 740,38,41,45,41
Hydro 1216,8,16,11
Tram 134
Deff. 221,16
Ord. 60,59-12,60.2, 6,8
Bundi 18-4,8
Indian 278,72,78,77
Katni Ord. 206,3
Alcock 303,6

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil. 3|4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (500) 10y, 66/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 751-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil, 170
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 328|12.
Central India 100, 478/12
Colaba Land Mills 123-12.
Crescent 100, 97/8
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7/8.
Fazulbhoy 230 575
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 137/8.
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 1525.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 146 4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 12/21 380
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 82-8.
Kohinoor 10/0 105 180
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1535.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 90.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 83.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 405 177/8
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45
Pearl 210, 341/4
Phoenix 100, 335.
Premier 10 nil 2/8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 1.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 48/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 407/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2250.
Western India Spinning (100) 75 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 99/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18/12
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f 1397/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347/8
Union 5/11 346/4.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/8
Central India Mining 7-12.
Gawlior Cement 88, 10f 91
Indian Cement 277/8
New India Assurance 51f. 21-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 141-4
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21/8.
United Cement 100, 6y, 70
Katni Ord. xd. 203/12
Katni Ord. xd. 203/12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 5f 11 5f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 115
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 652/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 591/4
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 134-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1211/4
Tata Power 800 nil. 577/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/1f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing 290.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 475

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/11
New India Assurance 6y 21-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100 0/8/0y. 6-14.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 306/4
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 195-10.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 20.
Burma T. Corporation 741-4.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 340 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9-6.
Tata Construction 48.
Tata Iron Ord. 60/8
Tata Iron Defd. 221/14

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50. 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. P.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. P.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	1929/30
F. P. Bales:	
Receipts to date 17/8/29	133000
" Yesterday do.	13005
Exports to date do.	94000
Stock at Ports 16/8/29	545000
" Interior Towns do.	184000
" Liverpool 16/8/29	862000
Visible Supply 16/8/29	1589000
Quantity in Sight do.	211000

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 335-8 and ruled strong on private cables showing unfavourable weather over the American cotton belt.

There was impressing buying by local operators and commission houses and prices advanced to Rs. 337-12. Reports of beneficial rains over Bear induced profit-taking and prices ruled somewhat quiet. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 4 points The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

The market will remain closed tomorrow.

Broach J./A. 331/8
Broach A./M. 336/4
Oomra D./J. 301
Bengal D./J. 255/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

August	248.40+1.10
November	222.80+0.45
February	213.60+0.30

—:o:—

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bengal 254 D./J.
Broach 336 A./M.
Broach 330 J./A.
Oomra 300 D./J.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Aug. 19.			
Broach	345	340	332	327
S. D.	347	342	334	329
P. A.	348	343	335	330
K. V.	339	334	326	329
Dholera	334	329	320	316
Kalajin	338	333	325	320
Cutch	352	347	339	334
Surat	405	400	392	387
Rajpipla	405	400	392	387
Navsari	420	415	407	402

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

200 Japan T & Co. Malkapur 275-1/2
200 Do. Khandwa 265
100 Japan T & Co. Gujranwala 227-1-2
100 Do. Beawar 223
200 Volkart Bros. Lasur 241
100 Finalay Mill Belari 338
100 Chacheti Thakarshi Aurangabad 237
100 L K Vashanji Senabad 260
200 G G Kesha & Co. Muthia 225/229
100 Tata & Co. Senabad 265
100 Trikamdas Parshotam Bengal 206
100 Jamshed Mill Berar 200

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	230	....
Bengal Fine	220	....
Bengal F G	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	295	265
Yeotmal Fine	285	260
Arvi Fine	285	255
Amraoti Fine	270	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	255
Mulkapur Fine	260	235
Khandesh Fine	250	225
Muthia Fine	220	210
Muthia F G	205	195
Nanded-Purna F G G S	270	255
Purna F G G S	270	255
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	270	255
Indpre-Ujjain Fine	270	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	270	255
Cambodia	395	....
Jinja	445	....
Busoga	455	....

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 58|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 Rs. 96/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1045/55 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/0, 5 per cent 1945/55. 102/4/10.

Tone of market:—Quiet and dull.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32
Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16
Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4
Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32
Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130.
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1|4.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 161 1|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York—London 4.84 17th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/4 9/16 19th inst.
Japan—London 1/11 1/16 17th inst.
London—Paris 128.85 17th inst.
London—Belgium 34.87 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20.1/2 17th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 16th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 16th inst. 24 1/4 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 16th inst. 52 15/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 16th inst. 2 15/16 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent 17th inst., 5 1/2 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 6 per cent 16th inst. 6 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:
Inter Bank Call 1-1|2 per cent nominal.
3 mos 2-1|4 per cent.
6 mos. 3 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet China sold. Buyers holding off.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1|2 to 2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady. demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.).

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145/ per ton.

King of Homoeopathic Literature

FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

(5th Edition.)

Will be out in August.

Price Rs. 15.

Book your order early with an advance

C. RINGER & Co,

Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Tele. Address: "Ringerco" CALCUTTA.

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A toxic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence in growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Sri Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Division Officer, (Kathiawar) Una writes. 25th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Rs. 5, Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

WHY WORRY?

AWAK FRIENDS AWAKE

Here is the Opportunity REAL & GENUINE

We Claim to

SATISFY ..... YOUR NEEDS
RELIEVE ..... YOUR ANXIETIES
REMOVE ... YOUR SUFFERINGS
MAKE ... YOUR LIFE PROVISION

By Granting
ALL LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST
SPECIAL LOANS AT 3-1/2 PER CENT INTEREST
FREE CASH BONUS WITHOUT REPAYMENT

Influential Directorate
Funds in the Hands of Trustees.

Please Write To:—
THE ALL-INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LIMITED.,
Dak Bungalow Road, PATNA

WANTED English knowing Capable Honest, Influential and Specialised Agents and Canvasser, in Every Town and District on most liberal terms of commission and Bonus.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid Price Rs. 16/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A cultured HINDU LADY to nurse a baby of two years. See personally; Mrs. DHANLAKSHMI JANI, C/o V. P. Jani, Vile parle, Khandwalla's Bungalow, opp. Station.

A 32723

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—

INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE IFTS will recover your claims and execute your decrees from Outstations. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.

T R1826

RIBBONS MEDIUM LIGHT inked suitable for Typewriting schools and colleges. Sacrifice at Rs. 12 per doz. Assorted colours. Apply Box No. 161, G. P. O. Bombay,

T 32718

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—1 Ton Ford with Canadian Steel body and removable Seats excellent as Delivery Van tor progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

U A R1816.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOAN.

18250 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. Ask for list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, Ltd., Bombay 2.

32711

MEDICAL

THE ONLY OINTMENT!—Cures Eczema; Skin troubles; From Kemp Coy; Narotum Girdhar Coy; Jooma Musjid; Bombay; Samples Annas four Stamps, COMMERCIAL BUREAU; Fort, Bombay:

M R1830

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1929, the areas noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road;

CRUICKSHANK ROAD (North-bound vehicular traffic only will be allowed on this Road. Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

1ST MARINE STREET;

GIRGAUM ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao will be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

KALBADEVI ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road will be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

CARNAC ROAD from its junction with Sheik Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road will be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with French Bridge to Chaupati;

CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; and HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT:—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT:—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR:—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL:—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

This Order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 14th August, 1929.

32715

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAROTTAM THACKERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, without any occupation..Deceased.

Bai NAVIVAHOO, widow of Thackersey Gopalji and mother of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, for the use and benefit of Mulraj Narottam, the minor son of the said deceased, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

10th day of August, 1929.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

32721

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MIRZA ESMAIL SHIRAZI alias MIRZA ESMAIL SHIRAZEE alias MIRZA ESMAIL SHIRAJEE, late of Shiraz, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED HUSEIN DEHDASTI, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, the duly constituted attorney of Khanom Batul, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 2nd day of August, 1929.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

32722

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3970|3972 for 3 Shares Nos. 95155|95157 of Talat Oil Mills Co., Ltd., (2) seven Share Certificates for 7 "ordinary" shares bearing Nos. 4183-87 and 34197-98 in Tata Powers Co., Ltd., and (3) three Share Certificates for twelve "ordinary" shares No. 71595|71606 in Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., were stolen from my Bungalow on 15th July, 1929. I have applied for duplicate Share Certificates and any objection should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the first 2 Companies at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and of the third at Ewart Home, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, failing which the Companies will issue duplicate.

AHMAD HUSAIN,
Share-holder.

19-8-29. R1831

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esq,. the Court Receiver appointed re: Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and re: Noorbanu and Sherbanoo, minors; Jaffer Meheralli, petitioner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tandel Street, admeasuring about 97 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3129, Cadastral Survey No. 1623 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3243 (1), Street No. 23-25, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Khadak Street, on the North by Tandel Street Cross Lane, and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

JACOBEAN AND QUEEN ANNA PATTERN, complete Drawing, Dining and Bed-room furniture all to match for sale by Auction.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 6|12, Bruce Street, Fort, well made choiced pieces of furniture comprising sideboards, drawing-room cabinets, cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, highly upholstered Chesterfield and drawingroom suites, office tables, library show-cases, expanding dining table, China and silver cabinets, bureau, H.M.V. gramophone, double beds with box spring mattress, chival dressing cabinets, almirahs, ice chests, rich porcelain and best plated-ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SEE AND HEAR

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

SCREEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC Entertainment SYNCHRONIZED With MARVELLOUS MOVIETONE!

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

SIGNOR RICARDO

THE FAMOUS OPERATIC BARITONE

In Excerpts from Well-Known Operas.

In conjunction with

ELINOR GLYN'S

Greatest Love Romance

THE ONLY THING

FEATURING. ELEANOR BOARDMAN And CONRAD NAGEL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
ROSE MARIE

The fascinating Musical Comedy Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

In
THE MAGICIAN

FREE LIST IS SUSPENDED.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. **Price Rs. 2 per dozen.**

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. **Price Rs. 3.**

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.) Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)
R1822.

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

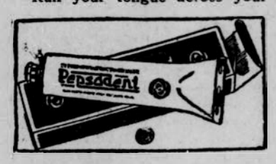
Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.



It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-16-E

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
24 Aug	Razmak	All	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transhipp	16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10 602
25 ,,	Malwa		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

a Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £76
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £80	£106
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
26th Aug	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
29th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

SHIPPING

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	20 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	a18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	— —	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. VHOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22307.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 10 A.M.		
21st Aug.	Barpeta	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	Vasna	Basrah via Karachi
28th Aug.	Karoa	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 800- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freightage and Passage may be arranged with

[illegible]

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sir J. C. Bose: Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramanujan. With their Portraits.

UNIFORM WITH THIS VOLUME

INDIAN STATESMEN

DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS.

Now that the question of the future of Indian States and their place in the Constitution of the country are being widely discussed, this volume of Indian Satesmen is of more than ordinary interest to politicians and laymen alike.

CONTENTS.—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharl, Sir K.. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshia Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas. R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker . Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad. With portraits.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS

JUDGES, POLITICIANS, REFORMERS.

This book is a welcome addition to the bographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen.

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shan, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Sir Abbur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, & The Ali Brothers. With Portraits.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

POETS, PUBLICISTS AND MINISTERS.

An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satihianathan, Dr. Imadud Din, Nehemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamiknnu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

Rs. Three each.

To Subscribers of "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

'Books are given at concession rates to subscribers of "The Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. five (12 sh. Foreign), one year's subscription, to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
Publisher MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 23-25, Rampart Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

VAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,18,896
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMAR NATH CHOPRA, M.A., LL.B. Manager.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

Children's Education or Marriage Provision.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY L'D.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of [illegible] .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page, Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

WANTED—Agents in every Town.

I.P. 696.

BEWARE Colds and Chills

AT this season of increased danger to the lungs, Peps are indispensable. These handy dissolving tablets give off agreeable healing and antiseptic fumes, which are breathed direct into bronchi and lungs.

The throat and all breathing passages are soothed, invigorated and disinfected by Peps. They quickly dispel any inflammation of the delicate membrane, exterminate bad germs and ward off the deadly lung dangers associated with colds and chills.

Always carry a few silver-jacketed Peps tablets about with you. Take them as a safeguard and remedy for coughs, colds, night chills, catarrh, sore throat, influenza, laryngitis, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

PEPS are obtainable of apothecaries and medicine vendors in sealed bottles only Price Re. One. Full directions for use in many languages and a handy little cork-screw are enclosed in every sealed carton.

PEPS
PROTECT THROAT & LUNGS

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, August 21.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, University Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Ulsters v. G. I. P. or Dhunrajgirjis, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Khar Residents' Association, an emergent public meeting of the residents of Khar will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in Laxmi Society's pavilion to consider the necessary steps to be taken to combat the growing thief nuisance in Khar and the advisability of forming a Volunteer Corp for night patrolling. All are requested to attend.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

A 3 monthly third class (school) Season Ticket No. 913 issued in favour of Mr. Lwarkadas Ratansi between Bombay and Dockyard Road has been found. The owner should take the delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. on week days.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 17 instant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following is a health report for the week ending 17th August 1929:—

The total mortality 518 was 15 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.7. The mortality for the 33rd week of 1928 was 482 and death 19.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 742 and death rate 26.2.

Out of the total deaths 170 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 16 attacks and 12 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 468 as against 496 for the 33rd week of 1928 and 420 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

KEEPERS OF GAMING HOUSE SENTENCED

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS ON DIFFICULTIES OF POLICE IN DISCOVERING OFFENCE

"It is well-known that 'Ank Farrak' gambling is carried on in Bombay on a large scale resulting in impoverishment and demoralisation of the people and strict secrecy is always maintained to keep the police off the track. It is also well-known that the task of the police is very difficult, and unless they derive assistance from outsiders successful raids cannot be made". With these remarks in his judgment Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, passed sentence of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on Haridas Tulsidas for keeping a gaming house and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on Chunilal Mehta as he had a previous conviction for the same offence. The third accused who was a servant was acquitted.

The facts of the case are that the police on certain information from some members of the Anti-Gambling League raided the shop of the first accused at Mumbadevi on 2nd July last, and seized a large number of slips and money. The Magistrate also commended the activities of the Anti-Gambling League in exposing the nefarious practice of "satta".

—:o:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA BOMBAY

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the Report for the year ending 31st December 1928 of the Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay to be submitted before the annual meeting to be held on Sunday (25th inst).:—

The Annual Report and the Receipts and Payment Account, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1928, are as under:—

Finance:—The Revenue accounts shows a surplus of Rs. 473-9-3. The investments at market value Rs. 45,775 and the cash Rs. 5,157/0/6, and both together make the grand total of Rs. 50,932/0/6, which the Committee trusts will be found satisfactory.

Members:—The number of members at the end of the year was 561, of which 78 are Life Members, 349 Subscribing Members, and 134 Absent Members.

During the year 40 new members were elected, 20 resigned and 4 died, thus showing an increase of 16 members during the year.

Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion.—During the year the construction of the Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion was taken in hand. The work was finished after the closing of the year under report and the pailion was opened on 29th April by our President, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, K.C.S.I:

Cricket:—Your Committee notes that as in previous years several matches during the season were played with the local Gymkhanas and Clubs

Quadrangular Cricket Matches:—This contest between the four Communities, Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees was played at Bombay in December 1928 when the Parsees won the final round, and became the Champions for 1928.

Dr. Pavri's Cricket Silver Jubilee Medals:—

These medals were awarded to Messrs. S. H. M. Colah and R J D Jamshedji for their respective good batting and good bowling performances in the Quadrangular Cricket Matches of 1928..

J M Framji Patel's Representative Match Prizes:—These prize, were awarded by your Committee to Mr. S N Ghandy for best batting performance, to Messrs. H J Vazifdar and P. E. Palia, for all round performance, and to Mr. B E Kapadia for good wicket-keeping in the Quadrangular Cricket Matches of 1928.

J. M. Framji Patel's Cricket Prize:—This price was awarded to Mr. S H M Colah for the best batting average in our Gymkhana Local Cricket Matches for 1928.

P. R. Divecha Tennis Silver Cup:—This Double Handicap Tournament for 1928 open to members of our Gymkhana was won by Messrs H N Baria and H P Padar the runners-up being Messrs M J Manekshaw and A C Suntoke.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Oct. close at s.10|3 1|8d. up 4-5|8d.
Dec. close at s.10|6 3|8d. up 2-1|4d.
Mar. close at s.10|10 1|2d. up 2-3|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO:—

Sept. per bushel dol. 1.41-5|8 up 2.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.49-3|4 up 1-3|4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.55-1|2 up 2-1|2.

CABLE ADVICES.

(1) "Unsatisfactory threshing returns Spring Canada. Speculative crowds busy Chicago. Probable strike Monday Rosario".

(2) "Fresh speculative Operators bulling market on account poor report and feeling Plate sellers will likely withdraw soon."

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE FAILS

—:o:—

ACCUEED ACQUITTED

Before Mr. Justice Allison and a Common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, one Harirajsingh Nepalsingh, a Bhaiya, was placed on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The prosecution case was that the accused and one Ramsingh were both employed as watchmen at Kika Street. For some time they were living together but later misunderstandings arose and they separated.

On the 27th of May last, a quarrel arose between the accused and Ramsingh, the latter took out his Kirpan but the accused caught hold of his hand and snatched it away from him. A terrible fight then ensued and in the end both of them fell into a ditch. When the accused got up on his legs, he ran towards the Maharbavdi Police Station and surrendered himself saying that he would have been killed had he not snatched away the kirpan.

The Defence Counsel in his address to the jury brought out the fact that Ramsingh the deceased was a bad charactered of the locality and was in the habit of quarrelling with many. As there wasno eyewitness to the crime and the fact of the deceased being the aggressive party, was, he contended, in favour of the accused.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty and His Lordship agreeing with it ordered the acquittal of the accused.

Mr. Purushottam Bar-at-Law appeared for the Crown and Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

—:o:—

COUNTERFEITING COINS

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST A CARETAKER

At the criminal sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Allison and a common jury, Ramkrapal Babulal and Ramnath Babulal, two Pardeshi Bhaiyas were put up on the charge of counterfeiting King's coins.

The first accused is a care taker of the Multani Dharamshala at Mahaluxmi, and he was living with his brother (second accused) in an adjoining room. On certain information being received, the police raided their room at 11 p.m. on the night of 15th January last, and the door had to be forced open. They found the first accused doing some operations before a fire, and seized some implements, chemicals etc., besides one counterfeit two-anna nickel piece and one genuine coin. He was arrested on the spot, and on his statement, the second accused was arrested at Allahabad some days later.

SAVED FROM THEGAL LOWS

The Hon. Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Motya Mahadu Bhil against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for murder.

The accused who was living at Amalner, was working in his field on 27th February 1929 when he saw a woman named Gojar, whom he knew, passing by all alone. The accused accosted her and made indecent proposals, whereupon the woman flew into a rage. The accused begged her pardon, but she continued to abuse him. Thus provoked, he gave her a blow, and in the scuffle that ensued the woman received fatal injuries and died on the spot.

In appeal, their Lordships upheld the conviction, but took into consideration, the young age of the accused, and his frank and full confession. The sentence was reduced to transportation for life.

"NEGLIGENT DRIVING"

—:o:—

WOMAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Monday touching the death of Miss Mary Anastasis De Souza (40), who was run over by a motor car No. Z-5005 driven by Pallonji Sorabji Engineer at 9-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and died in the J. J. Hospital soon after admission, death being due to fracture of the skull.

The evidence showed that the suspect was driving his car along Charni Road when near the Girgaon Police Court while he was engaged in conversation with a friend seated with him in the car, the deceased was run over and dragged 31 yards before the car was brought to a stand-still.

The jury returned a verdict of death by negligent driving against the suspect. Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader, appeared for the suspect, and Mr. V. F. Couto, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES AND MAHOMEDANS

Trouble Over a Job in Shipping Office

BRIBED DONKEYMAN DISAPPOINTS APPLICANT

—:o:—

4 Injured Persons Sent to Hospital

A free fight between a batch of Negroes and Mahomedans took place near the old Customs House on Monday morning which resulted in the arrest of sixteen Negroes while a Negro and a Mahomedan whose injuries are considered to be very serious were removed to the G. T. Hospital. Enquiries show that a Negro had bribed a Donkeyman of the Shipping Office for a job, and when he went to takeup his new work on Monday at about 10-30 a.m. he found some Mahomedans standing near the office and his place being taken up by a Mahomedan. The Negro got enraged and collected about twenty Negroes who rushed at the Shipping Office and smashed a window. The Mahomedans also strengthened their number, and in a few minutes, about a hundred came out against the Negroes with sticks and knives. The Negroes were also armed with sticks and knives and in the skirmish four persons were injured. The police were informed over the telephone by the Shipping Office, and when they came they found a battle royal being fought between the Negroes and Mahomedans. They arrested 16 Negroes and removed four persons to G. T. Hospital out of whom a Mahomedan and a Negro have received stab wounds.

RACING AT POONA

Fourth Summer Meeting

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-30 P.M.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.

THE STUDENT PRINCE .. 1
BAHRANIBA 2
ANDOLIS 3

—:o:—

3-0 P.M.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.

JURWA 1
WARWICK 2
OCTOBER 3

—:o:—

3-30 P.M.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.

SAIFULDOWLA 1
MY HOPE 2
GOOD TIME 3

—:o:—

4-0 P.M.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.

ALL'S WELL 1
DE BEERS II 2
SUNNYMOON 3

4-30 P.M.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division II.

RIYAD II 1
KAYID SAUD 2
KOMMANUR 3

—:o:—

5-0 P.M.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE.

QUI VIVE 1
TALES OF ESSEX 2
HARVARD 3

—:o:—

5-30 P.M.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.

CORBYN 1
LADY THEO 2
EASTERN ESSEX 3

—:o:—

6-0 P.M.

THE ASCOT PLATE.

MOUNT ARGOS 1
GALLANT GAEL 2
GAMVROS 3

—:o:—

6-30 P.M.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division I.

AMIJ 1
KHALIL BEG 2
ARAB PRINCE 3

SENSATIONAL RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

Prices Advance 44 Pts

JANUARY.

—:o:—

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 19.

Previous closing rate 18.50
To-day's opening rate 18.52
Difference ..... plus .02
To-day's closing rate 18.94
Difference ..... plus .44

At last the attention of big speculative operators was arrested by serious reports of material damage to the cotton crop at Texas owing to continued excessive heat. Droughty conditions over the Western belt were reported since three weeks, but so far the damage was considered to be average. But now the deterioration has taken a rapid movement forcing enormous shedding and premature opening of young cotton balls.

The New York Cotton Market opened to-day at a rise of 2 points and improved further by 5 points on scattered buying. A portion of the rise was lost and for some time the market ruled quiet with irregular price fluctuations. However, by noon the market exhibited considerable rallying power owing to the existence of small long interest and prices advanced 17 points. In the afternoon impressive buying from all sides flared up prices and the market closed very strong at a rise of 44 points.

EXPECTATION.

—:o:—

The local market is entirely closed to-day (Tuesday), but on parity with New York it would have opened at Rs. 342.

The Liverpool market is due to open 17 to 18 points up.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Previous closing rate 9.69
To-day's opening rate 9.71
Difference ..... plus .02
To-day's closing rate 9.74
Difference ..... plus .05

The Liverpool Cotton Market was due to open unchanged, but unfavourable weather over the week-end in America exhibited better selling and the market opened at a rise of two points. Thee was marked advance w There was marked absence of selling and with increased buying the market remained firm throughout the day and closed at a rise of 5 points.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

1. Light to moderate rain Eastern belt. Temperature 98 to 102 in Texas.

2. Between midnight and daybreak scattered shower in Alabama. Weather slightly warmer

MOTHER SUES DAUGHTER

—:o:—

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP OF ORNAMENTS

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER

Valibai, widow, of Harjiwan Liladhar ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Lilabai wife of Liladhar Jiwandas ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia.)

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff against the defendant for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the key of the cubicle of the Bombay Safe Deposit Co., and of the ornaments in the box inside the cubicle rented by the defendant; and for an injunction restraining the defendant from dealing with or deposing off the said ornaments or from removing them from the cubicle rented by the defendant.

The facts of the case giving rise to the above notice of motion are briefly as follow:—

In or about December 1926, the plaintiff deposited with the defendant, her daughter, certain ornaments of the value of about Rs. 5,000/ for safe custody. On or about December 1923 the plaintiff deposited with the defendant a sum of Rs. 2,000/ repayable on demand and further diverse sums aggregating to Rs. 1,000 in or about 1927.

The plaintiff alleges that in or about 1928 the defendant became hostile to the plaintiff; and the latter thereupon repeatedly called upon the defendant to return the ornaments to the plaintiff ond to pay to the plaintiff interest on the sums deposited with the defendant, but the defendant failed to do so.

The plaintiff further alleged that on or about October 1928, the defendant's husband Liladhar Jiwandas, filed a complaint against the defendant in the police Court charging the defendant with the theft of certain ornaments. In the course of the proceedings the disputes between the defendant and her husband were referred to arbitration.

The plaintiff then learnt that the defendant had kept the plaintiff's aforesaid ornaments with certain ornaments which she had stolen from her husband in a cubicle of the Bombay Safe Deposit Co., rented by the defendant in the name of herself and her son Vallabhdas Liladhar. The plaintiff thereupon made a claim for her ornaments and the monies deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant before the Arbitrators.

In the Arbitration proceedings an inventory was taken of the contents of the cubicle in the Safe Deposit Co. The plaintiff alleged that while making the inventory, a part of the plaintiff's ornaments were found in the cubicle, tied in a separate bundle by the defendant.

Before the arbitrators, the defendant admitted that the ornaments described belonged to the plaintiff, but alleged that the same had been given to the defendant as by way of gift. The plaintiff alleged that that statement was absolutely false. The defendant also admitted having received the sums of Rs. 2,000/ and Rs. 1,000/, but alleged that the same had been given to her for her maintenance. The Arbitration had fallen through.

The plaintiff alleged that the ornaments were still in the Safe Deposit Co., and the key of the cubicle was with Champsey Jiwandas, one of the arbitrators. The key of the box inside the cubicle was with the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that if the said ornaments were taken possession of by the defendant, the plaintiff's interests would be seriously prejudiced, and submitted that it would be just and convenient that a Receiver be appointel to take charge of the key and the ornaments lying in the cubicle of the Deposit Co.

After hearing counsel the court made the notice of motion absolute and made costs in the cause.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Win and Co. appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Ranchhoddas and Co. appeared for the defendant.

UNFIRED FOOD

—:o:—

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani the author of Murugan "The Tiller" writes:—

I have been reading with real joy Mahatmaji's notes on "Unfired rood" cooktd food has indeed brought all this sweat and slavery on man. But I feel that a long course of life fed for generations wholly on raw foods may destroy in the long run the quality of human intelligence though it would undoubtedly add to our strength. Cooking, to my mind can never be wholly given up without final detriment to the race, till man learns to live solely on fruits, or even better on sunlight and air.

It seems to me that cereals and vegetables should be cooked to to make them yield their higher quality for human nourishment while fruits and probably nuts are best taken raw.

"Unfired food" is excellent and helpful if you can live wholly on fruits and nuts. Flesh foods, cereals and vegetables taken raw while increasing the muscle and the brute force will steadily lower the cerebral activity and the mind power of man.

To the sins of cooking, I would add also the sex obsessions and abnormalities of the human species. Cooking, being but a process of distillation, increase the desires of the flesh, and milk and flesh-foods in particular have come in to complete the cycle of sex-excitement and abuse to an extent unknown among the beasts. Hence the universal gospel of saintly moderation in the use of cooked food.

I have myself speculated in this vein on the philosophy and eugenic value of cooking in my book "The Next Rung". But these are mere speculations and I offer them for test. It is good to remember that diet is one of the primary factors that influence human evolution, even as the royal jelly in the honey comb gives the queen bee its ascendancy and long life.

Reproducing the Health-Giving Essentials of the Carlsbad Spa Waters.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS OVER 35 YEARS FOR

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Liverishness, Depression, Loss of Energy, Headache, Biliousness, and the Kidneys & Blood.

Rs. 2-4 bottle, all medicine vendors

DISPELS URIC ACID & LIVER TROUBLE

TRIBAL RISING IN PERSIA

—:o:—

GOVT. TROOPS ROUT INSURGENTS!

SEVERAL REBEL CHIEFS SURRENDER

The Consul-General for Persia writes:—

According to information received by the Persian Consulate in Bombay, Ali Khan and several other chiefs of the Gheshaghai tribe have proceeded to Siraz and surrendered to the Government authorities. The Government forces have also occupied Deh-Kord, the stronghold of the Bhaktiyari tribes, near Ispahan, and have routed the insurgents. The dual rising of the Bhaktiyari and Gheshghai tribes, which was regarded by the Persian Government as merely a local and insignificant affair, has thus been brought to an end, and strong measures have been taken by the Military and Civil authorities to restore peace and order. The incident has been magnified beyond proportion by certain people, but the Government had never attached any importance to it.

—:o:—

"FALSELY ACCUSED"

—:o:—

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

Mr. S. Abraham deserves to be congratulated on the manner in which he trained the amateurs of the Jewish Social Club who put on board "Falsely Accused" before a large and appreciative gathering at the Ripon Theatre on Sunday night. Mr. Abraham, the director of the play, it will be recalled, figured prominently as the director-actor when the Bombay Amateurs presented Tagore's "Sacrifice" at the Baliwalla Theatre last year and who won appreciative comments from the Press. "Falsely Accused" is a play in three acts and is full of excitement from start to finish.

The plot, though simple, is sufficiently complicated to make it very difficult for amateurs to acquit themselves creditably. That the Jewish amateurs did so is a tribute to the director who trained them and no surprise it was when Mr. Abraham was presented a gold medal at the Theatre in appreciation of his services.

Y. J. Hemi in the role of Jaspar and Elias Samuel as Jonas Hundle require special mention.. The minor actors in humorous roles furnished great fun and frolic.

The play was staged under the patronage of Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb.As.13, 1 lb,Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs 2.

USE

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES

Raval & Co.

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local		fuss	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Yearly ..	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly.	12	8	15	0
Quarterly ..	6	4	7	8
Monthly ..	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY

One Anna

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly .	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY

Two Annas.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1929.

Mahatmaji's Presidentship.

The Reception Committee of the Lahore session of the Congress, following the lead of ten provinces including the Punjab, has almost unanimously elected Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the ensuing session. The Committee has also elected, by an overwhelming majority, Dr. Kitchlew as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The latter election bears handsome testimony to the confidence that all Nationalists, Hindu and Muslim, have reposed in Dr. Kitchlew. It will no doubt go a long way in consolidating the Muslim Nationalist Party in the Punjab and in bringing it into closer touch with Congress activities. It is said that some adherents of Dr. Satyapal have declared their unwillingness to participate in further activities of the Committee and have decided to observe neutrality in the future. This is regrettable conduct on the part of any Congressmen. People who swear by democracy should cheerfully accept the discipline of democracy. It argues weakness to get into a huff and then display it. The Congress has suffered much of late from personal piques and party feuds and a general spirit of factiousness. In the face of the impending national crisis, that spirit must go and Congressmen should lead the way in impressing upon others the need for a united front.

The election of Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of his clearly expressed reluctance to assume the responsibilities of Presidentship, is significant, but it is difficult to draw clear conclusions from it. It may be a triumph of a personality or of a policy associated with it, or it may be both. In any case it may be a partial triumph, for the multitude still rejoices to cry "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki Jai" without the corresponding readiness to follow his lead. It is, however, safe to conclude from Mahatmaji's election as President that the people expect from him a radical departure from the present policy of drift on the one hand and a deep sense of responsibility on the other to prevent the course of the Congress from being erratic. It is safe to conclude that the people have elected Mahatmaji because he combines in himself the requisite spirit of drive and also the requisite spirit of moderation. If only the people could persuade themselves to follow his lead loyally and zealously, he could be trusted to lead them on to victory.

The Congress policy, however, is to be decided, not by one man but by the whole body. So far as Mahatmaji's own policy is concerned, it is well-known; and he is not likely to alter it radically and suddenly even after the 31st of December. Non-violence is his sheet-anchor and it would be a physical impossibility for him to be at the helm if that anchor is abandoned. Non-co-operation is still his programme. But his Non-co-operation with Government is more or less the negative aspect of intensive co-operation among the people, showing itself principally in communal harmony, removal of untouchability and intense efforts to boycott foreign cloth. If such co-operation is ensured, drastic forms of Non-co-operation with Government can follow easily and with greater chances of success. It is idle for any section of Congressmen to scoff at this simple looking but mighty constructive programme or to accept it with reservations and yet expect Mahatmaji to lead them. We do not know whether he will accept the Presidentship. Probably he will. It will be a futile effort in speculation to ascertain precisely what programme the Lahore session of the Congress would adopt. But we can confidently say that it can do no better than follow Mahatmaji's lead. None has served the country better these ten eventful years than he has. None has a clearer grasp of the essentials of the present situation. And finally, none can inspire more confidence among millions in India.

Persia.

The internal conditions of Persia on the surface do not appear to be very reassuring. In reality there is no valid cause for alarm or even for anxiety. This is amply established by the latest telegrams. Yavar or Major Taghi Khan has virtually subdued one section of the nomad rebels in the province of Fars. These tribes, more or less independent during the Kajar period, are for the first time made to owe allegiance to a Suzerain. On July 8 we heard that the Khamshet Arabs were on the warpath near Shiraz and were advancing on the city. Subsequently on the 10th it was reported that all important Quashquai leaders had come to Shiraz and surrendered. At the same time it was stated that some trouble had arisen in the Bakhtiari country in consequence of which concentration of troops at Ispahan had been ordered. The Shiraz-Ispahan road was declared on June 28th to be safe for motor transport. The revolt, however, had spread to Kazerun where telegraph lines were cut and bridges damaged. The news was under strict censorship. On July 1 the new Commander-in-Chief of Fars issued a manifesto to the tribesmen advising them to desist from their disloyal activities. A fortnight's truce was declared and matters are shaping satisfactorily in general. That these troubles were only transitory and a happy solution of the minor insurrection was in sight could be judged from the various international treaties, with Japan, France, and Belgium which Persia has in the meanwhile contracted. There are no apprehensions at the seat of Government in Teheran. Projects of cotton and beet-root culture have been demonstrately encouraged. The railway, from both the ends, the Persian-Gulf and Caspian sea, is converging slowly on the heart of Persia. Perhaps the most important, because the most useful pact, is the arrangement for the exchange of representatives between Persia on the one hand and Iraq on the other. The Persian diplomatic agent left for Bagdad on July 2, and has successfully conducted negotiations so that His Imperial Majesty the Shah himself has received a deputation from Iraq and the two neighbouring countries are likely to be closer knit in political accord. It is manifest that Persia is able to take care of herself, even from Reuter's cables which do not err on the side of prolixity. Dubious help from her neighbours is neither asked nor desired.

All would wish for a closer concord and more intimate intercourse between India and Persia. But Persia certainly can spare the officious interference of people whose motive, however altruistic, is suspect owing to the very nature of its source. We refer in particular to the controversy started in the columns of "Times of India" on the question of "Parsis and Persia." It is astonishing that our contemporary should encourage officers in the British Army to discuss, as if "ex cathedra", the situation in Persia. We have no desire to impute any design to Lt.-Colonel M. S. Irani I.M.S., but the attention of the public has been pointedly attracted to his letter in the "Times" in which he in effect asserted that the Governor of Fars was put under arrest "for some political reasons." The matter derives some importance from the fact that on July 25 in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Norman Angell, Mr. Dalton emphasised that the remarks that the tribal rising in South Persia had been instigated by the British Agents were baseless. We were further assured that the policy of His Majesty's Government had remained one of non-intervention in Persian internal affairs. The Secretary of State was confident that the Persian Government had ample evidence in the last few years of the friendly attitude of Great Britain to realise that in the present difficulties with disaffected tribes they may count on the sympathy of His Majesty's Government whose one desire was to see Persia prosperous and peaceful under a strong and independent Government. There is ample evidence in the news from Persia that Reza Shah's authority and his peoples' affection for him are too deep seated in the hearts and hearths of Iran to be shaken by tribal risings.

The Persian newspapers unfortunately do not reach us till the events described have lost their essential news value. But there is no doubt that there is some unrest and agitation in the country. The Editor of the "Qanun" and of another Teheran journal are in custody. There is unrest in Persia but is it right for persons who are Government servants in India to indulge in raising futile controversies which by no means help people in ascertaining the truth about the condition of Persia?

Sample of Their Efficiency.

It is an oft-repeated claim of the bureaucracy in this country and of its numerous admirers in Britain that it administers India efficiently. As Indians are, of course, considered unfit, being in a state of tutelage, to administer their own affairs, their benevolent rulers, conscious of the heavy burden they have undertaken for India's sake, seek help from "experts" to manage the task of self-imposed trusteeship. A sample of official efficiency under the guidance of experts was disclosed to the Public Accounts Committee of the Central Legislature on Saturday. The Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research and Dairying at Mukteshwar was recently under the "expert" control of a Director, a European officer who had curious ideas of what "stable feed and upkeep and cultivation expenses" should mean. He considered that they should mean cultivation of football and hockey at the Institute and when he spent Rs. 41,000 for the provision of these manly sports, he just classified the expense under the heading "stable feed and upkeep and cultivation expenses". Evidently this officer imagined that the "Superio Purzons" to whom he sent his report would think he was keeping a number of milch cattle and nobody would be any the wiser if nearly half a lakh presumably meant for cows was spent on football and hockey. After all it is the Indian tax-payer who pays and why should "experts" worry about him?

But there are people in the Audit Department who worry over accounts. And they discovered about the preparation of the hockey and football ground. They also found that when the expert concerned was discovered to be fond of "misclassification", he was "allowed to resign from his post." We presume the Government of India showed this magnanimous leniency as the measure of their appreciation of an expert's magnificent conception of a football and hockey ground as "stable keep". Compaed to this, the miscalculation of another expert, also a European, who is admitted to have underestimated the expenditure on the conversion of the R. I. M. ship "Dufferin" into a Training Ship by just three lakhs pales into insignificance. This expert did not deign to classify the Training Ship as something else. He only miscalculated. We hope the Indian members of the Public Accounts will continue to exhibit the same commendable zeal they have shown hitherto for probing into "miscalculations." They may be powerless to check the process, but their efforts are an eye-opener to the public as to how the money goes, money which is so hard to find when Government are asked to provide for nation-building activities.

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY

THE TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(BY CITIZEN).

Unemployment? Is there unemployment in Bombay? To put the figures at the lowest, to my mind, there are at least one hundred thousand persons under various denominations unemployed in Bombay between Kalyan and Colaba. Some sceptics will question the accuracy of this statement and label it as absurd. Others would raise up their brows in a query. Is the evil so great? Yes. the evil is really as great as that and will be greater still, and who knows what turn it may take later on as time passes, unless we take steps now to eradicate it completely or bring it within proportion.

For a rough estimate of the unemployed in Bombay I will put down:

14,000 middle classes,

16,000 skilled labourers in textile industry, railways, tramways, municipalities, electrical and mechanical workshops and undertakings.

12,000 Dock labourers, motor car industry, taxis and other vehicular and transport industries.

10,000 ships' crews, ships' saloon staff, waiters in hotels cooks, confectioners and other domestic servants.

10,000 Building contractors' men, i.e., masons. stone chippers, carpenters, builders, painters, white washers, etc., etc.

12,000 Petty shops keepers and merchants.

4,000 Pucka Mawalis (grade No. 1) people, with no fixed abode and who never work for their livelihood but live on society.

3,000 Mawalis of Grade No. 2 who are between the devil and the deep-sea, pick pockets and petty thieves, likewise vagrants and on probation for Grade No. 1.

6,000, on an average floating population like our insolvents and a small proportion of unemployed in higher positions.

10,000 Beggars including able bodied fakes, leprous, defamed and helpless.

MISERY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The unemployment among the middle classes is terribly acute. Its terrible and deadly effects are stamped on the pinched and worried faces that one meets at every turn in our streets. Its assets in their homes, the rents of which they cannot pay, are hunger, starvation, and privations of all sorts that prevent even its members from going to their temples to pour forth their soul to God and place their sufferings and grievances at His feet and draw from Him, consolation, comfort and courage for renewed struggle in search of employment; ruin of the education of their children and life's cherished hopes on their behalf and general despair of the families.

Prolonged unemployment and

(Continued on Page 9.)

EAST AND WEST

INDIAS' MARVELS

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

A recent issue of "The Glasgow Herald" (which possesses in London one of the finest and most modern of buildings) cotained a half-page, occupied with very good photographs of Indian rock architecture. Famed Ajanta and Kailas, after many centuries, stir the imaginations of the distant Scots, a totally unanticipated triumph.

Well, may India rejoice in its architectural glories, not of today, but of the Buddhist period which, ere it merged into the national cult, left its distinctive marks upon the art of the peninsula.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND COLOUR.

Occasionally one picks a public sheet with more than usual eagerness, to read what purports to be a lecture on Colour Photography; only to find that it is an advertisement for an amateur screen-plate process. The subject still fascinates; the commercial use of colour processes in which photography plays its part proceeds apace. One of the biggest obstacles to development up to now has been the lack of a recognised standard of colour. It is hoped that the recent adoption in the printing trade of standardised printing inks for tri-colour and four-colour halftones will lead to the adoption of greater regularity in the choice of light filters. The two in combination will enable a form of colour to be laid down, and all relative advances in recording and reproducing will add to one common stock, the increased truth and beauty of colour photography.

BASIS OF PROCEDURE.

The cr[illegible]n of colour should [illegible] the co-lours of the spectrum of daylight. The fact that an inspection of the solar spectrum visually is full of difficulties and disappointments, and that many of the "pure" colours therein are far from corresponding to the conceptions of pure colour, should not disqualify this criterion.

When we speak of red, we mean the colour that is found free from overlapping somewhere in the 7,000 to 4,000 (Angstrom units) region of this spectrum; of "green", 6,000 to 5,000, "blue-violet" 5,000 to 4,000. The filters that let through respectively only those portions, will be called respectively a red, a green, and a blue-violet filter.

When using such filters on white light, it is evident that the red colour passing through the first is caused by the absorption of the green and blue-violet, and similarly of two other filters. Indeed, all colour is a matter of absorption.

But there are other colours than these to separate; and their elements are found within one or more of the three regions. In fact, an inspection of either region soon discloses the impurity of fringes of the region. When we make a colour filter that will, out of the so-called "red" region, cut out residue of (or "absorb"), the band of rays of wave-length 5,200 to 4,700 residue of waves now forms "orange". Such spectral orange is optically rather weak and flat; some workers lift the luminosity by moving the band into the blue-violet a little, so as to obtain the marvellous brilliancy of yello[illegible] it is an error.

When the pimaries are intended for reproduction, the filters are

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

In Right Earnest.

The MacDonald Government [illegible] exhibiting a praiseworthy tendency to tackle the intricate problem of naval disarmament in right earnest. They have announced that Britain will not replace the fifteen cruisers which are to be consigned to the scrap-heap. They take a courageous step in announcing this decision as it means a reduction of 70,000 tons in the British tonnage. America is expected to respond magnificently to this generous gesture and if Mr. Hoover and his advisers can have their way, if they refuse to be browbeaten by the Big Navy party which has a dominating influence in the American Senate, Washington and Whitehall can approach the problem of naval disarmament with a sincere mutual willingness to show by concrete example to other Powers that appreciable naval reduction is possible. Mr. MacDonald's visit to America next October is sure to lead to tangible results if the present negotiations between Britain and America are carried on in the same spirit of determination not to be scared away by the reactionaries on both sides.

Intriguing.

Quite an interesting situation has arisen at the Hague because of the success which Mr. Snowden's tactics have assured for the British case. The French Press generally and a considerable number of French politicians view with great resentment the quiet assurance with which he proceeds to defend the British case and his readiness to refer the whole question to a Committee of Experts has caused them further chagrin. His remark to a correspondent of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that Germany may rest assured that Britain would watch her interests closely is sure to increase French resentment still more. But the remark will be received with enthusiastic approbation in Germany and M. Briand will have a hard time of it in making the Conference escape the impression that France alone stands in the way of a settlement.

Treatment of Prisoners.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed local Governments regarding the re-examination of the rules relating to under-trial and convicted prisoners. The Punjab Government have in consequence issued certain terms of reference to the Provincial Committee appointed for the purpose of re-examination which are of great significance. The terms are wide and affect practically the whole question of the treatment of all classes of prisoners. It is, however, to be noted that in the classification of prisoners, "classification according to the motive alone regardless of the offence committed" is specifically excluded from the terms of reference. Possibly this is an attempt to prevent political prisoners being separately classified and recommended special treatment. If so, the restriction is most ill-advised. The Punjab Government's promptness in issuing the terms of reference is no doubt due to the hunger-strike of the Lahore political prisoners. It is their immediate duty to treat the prisoners as special class prisoners and the appointment of the Committee is no justification for any delay in the performance of that duty.

Sheaves of Freedom.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gathered many beautiful sheaves from foreign fields and spread them before a host of wondering youths of Bombay. "This sheaf", she said, stands for Strength, this for Discipline, that for Organisation, and that other for the triumph of Democracy. But each one stands for Freedom." Where in the miles and miles of Indian fields could she pick such a sheaf to be carried to the foreign lands? However, she did carry the sheaf of Revolt that presages Freedom. It depends upon the youths of the country whether she will be able to fulfil her ambition of carrying to foreign lands the sheaves of Indian Freedom.

A Thought for the Day.

"The future of mankind will be gravely imperilled if great questions are left to be fought out between ignorant change and ignorant opposition to change."

JOHN STUART MILL.

What the People Say

BOMBAY HIGH COURT RULES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For the last several years, the High Court Rules are being changed from time to time putting the lawyers and their clerks to a great deal of inconvenience. Within the last few months, the High Court rules are changed in such a way that it has been not only difficult, but rather impossible for the lawyers and their clerks to follow the procedure for the purpose of the High Court cases.

It is most surprising that the authorities concerned should have thought fit of making amendments and adding new rules without considering as to whether such amendments and the new rules are convenient for the purpose. If the authorities concerned are desirous of amending the rules and adding new rules, they should do this only once a year so that the lawyers and their clerk may study them by heart and may not have to refer to the rules every now and then since the lawyers and their clerks are not supposed to remember the amendments and the new rules from time to time. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will look into the matter and adopt such rules as may not put the lawyers and their clerks to any sort of inconvenience.—Yours, etc.,

A SOLICITOR'S MANAGING CLERK.

OUR WISE CORPORATORS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Mehisheri's proposal to provide foundling boxes at Municipal Hospitals is undoubtedly a very wise step indeed, but he seems to think that wisdom should be tempered with folly. Where was the necessity of commenting on the number of Hindu widows and the responsibility of Hindu customs and usages? If he wanted his resolution to be passed, was it wise to irritate Hindu members? Does he mean to suggest that foundling boxes need not be kept if the infanticides were due to Mahomedan customs or to any other reason? It is a simple step to save the lives of infants who are at present deliberately got rid of, and I can assure Mr. Mehisheri that such boxes are provided even in countries where there are no Hindus or Mahomedans, at least in any appreciable numbers.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe is still living in the 13th century. What does it matter to him if a few infants or even a lot of them die, provided the bugbear of exposure is there to frighten widows? Granting for a moment that a particular physical function becomes immoral when exercised by widows, it is this very bugbear which is a direct incentive to them to attempt abortion if they are caught, and infanticide if that fails. It is the antiquated morals of Mr P. G. Sahasrabudhe and his kind that are responsible for abortions and infanticides all over the world. They are worse criminals than the poor widow who tries to get rid of her child. "They" are behind it all.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

20, Bhatwadi Street,
Girgaum, Bombay.

KOSAMBA RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Repeated appeals have been made to the Railway authorities, in the press, for the last fifteen years, for building platforms and sheds at the Kosamba station on the B.B. & C.I.R. between Surat and Broach, but nothing has been done as yet. Kosamba is an important station being a junction for H. H. the Gaekwar's Kosamba Jhankhvav Railway, and has a very flourishing passenger traffic. still, unfortunately, no attention has been paid to remove the long-standing hardships of the travelling public, all these years. It has no platforms or sheds on either side, since the very opening of the B.B. & C.I.R. line (say about 70 years!) so one can imagine, what hardships the poor ladies and aged and sick persons might be undergoing, all these years, while using the train which stands so very high from the ground level at the station. Several women have had a very bad fall from the high train door to the ground at the station losing their balance, owing to the extreme height, and consequently on certain occasions suffered very badly, being in the family way again, inside the station there are no sheds at all on either side, for passengers, so what intolerable difficulties they might be suffering in torrential rains and scorching sun!

The appearance of a poor sickly woman carrying a small child on her loins and tottering under an extra load along with the babe, as she cannot afford to pay the coolies, for her luggage, owing to her poor condition, is simply miserable; and it becomes more so, when she has to get in, or alight from the train in the absence of platforms and sheds, all along the inside area. One cannot understand, why these hardships are allowed to go on, all these years, on the line, when the question is solely concerned with the B.B. & C.I. Railway! European officers are said to be very particular to pay immediate attention to the fair sex, but here no such feeling is visible! Why this horrible nuisance is allowed to remain for so many years is a question difficult to understand! Is it insoluble? Or can it take decades to solve it? What a pity! The big Railway officials are never slow nor lose a day in realising their pay, then why are they so slow in redressing the long-standing positive hardships of the passengers who are the means of their earnings? Cold and deaf ears! Pity! Pity!! Pity!!!—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

"THE BEGGAR NUISANCE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—, In continuation of my letter to your paper on the above subject which was published in your issue of yesterday I bring to the notice of your Sadhu-admiring readers the following incident which occurred four days back near Ajmere.

An elderly gentleman from Churu (Bikaner State) was travelling with his daughter in a railway train bound for Ajmere. The party was met by a Sadhu on the way who sat with them in the same compartment, and imposed upon the poor victims his spiritual greatness. In short he succeeded in creating such an impression upon the two passengers that they took him to be nothing short of a Saint-oh the pity of it. As night advanced the lady slept away and the gentleman, who was feeling sleepy asked the Maharaj to look after the luggage, and prepared for a nap. When the nap was over, alas the was no trace of the godly saint. Consternation ceased the infidel who had the cheek to suspect the follower of God ad giver of Salvation. To the great sorrow and lamentation of all present it was found alas that the trunk containing the valuables had gone also with the holy man. For Salvation!!!—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI BAXI.

Aug. 17. Indore City.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An anonymous writer styling himself a "Nationalist" repeats his charge in the issue of your paper dated 15th instant to the effect that I was censured by the B. P. C. C. and under these circumstances, I crave your indulgence once again to give him a reply, repudiating the said charge against me.

On Sundap 16th December 1928 Mr. V. A. Desai wanted to move an adjournment of the House in the B. P. C. C. to consider my action in the Corporation on the question of drinking pots, but the President pointed out that as I was not a member of the B. P. C. C. and if he allowed the proposition to be discussed in the same meeting, I would be deprived of an opportunity of giving an explanation. He would not allow an adjournment but would allow Mr. Desai to move a resolution after the items on the agenda were discussed. He also asked Mr. Desai to frame a resolution to which Mr. Krishna Iyer added a rider refering Mr. Desai's resolution to the Congress Municipal Party Sub-Committee for report, and fixed Wednesday 19th December for discussion of Desai's resolution by the B. P. C. C.

The Sub-Committee resolved at its meeting on the following day as under. With regard to the Resolution of Mr. V.. A. Desai censuring Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, which was forwarded to this Sub-Committee, beg to report that Mr. Mohanlal Desai having signed his pledge unreservedly as far back as 22nd October 1928, and also having been selected on 27th November 1928, this Sub-Committee feels that it is regrettable that a motion censuring Mr. Mohanlal Desai for events that happened months ago should have been brought at this stage, and in the absence of my mandate to the contrary by the B. P. C. C., this Committee was justified in selecting Mr. Mohanlal Desai, and does not see its way to remove his name today in view of his having signed the pledge unreservedly, unless and until the B. P. C. C. over-rules this Sub-Committee. Having framed a pledge and called upon a candidate to sign it, this Sub-Committee do not feel that they should have demanded anything more from Mr. Mohanlal as an addition to the pledge."

This resolution as well as my letter justifying my attitude in the Corporation were considered by the B. P. C. C. on the 19th December 1928 and the general opinion of the House was that Mr. V. A. Desai should withdraw his resolution. In the words of your own reporter reporting on 20th December 1928. "After some more discussion, Mr. Desai agreed to withdraw the motion, the chairman with the consent of the House allowing him to do so."

Your correspndent is, therefore, absolutely incorrect in stating that (i) the B. P. C. C. censured me, (ii) by passing an adjournment mition and (iii) that I will find a record of the censure in the Minute Book.

Will he now come out with his name and prove his charge against me, or as a gentleman withdraw the same unreservedly?—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

"A CHALLENGE TO MR. GINWALA"

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to a letter under the caption "A challenge to Mr. Ginwala" appearing in your issue of the 12th. instant under the signature of Mr. R. S. Ruikar the present president of a section of the so-called militant 'Railwaymen,' called the "G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union," I shall thank you to publish my few remarks as coming from one in the know of things, as one who was associated for some time with the "G. I. P. Railwaymean's Union" before it had its two schisms at Chalisgaon, and as one who has been since then keenly watching their affairs.

I hold no brief for Mr. Ginwala who, as every body knows, is competent enough to take care of himself, having been connected with Labour and Trade Union movements in this city for a time when perhaps the present ultraenthusiastic railwaymen and schoolboys leading each other and misleading the poor and illiterate workers were born. If there be one sincere and straight-forward active businessman having so many engagements both private and public in this city he is Mr. Ginwala and your learned correspondent and his admirers may rest assured that he is not going to succed in any way in casting aspersions on a man of the type of Mr. Ginwala from such a distant place as Nagpur. In fact railwaymen themselves know the difference between Messrs. Ginwala and Ruikar and their respective colleagues and this fact was quite visible to an impartial onlooker at Chalisgaon.

Now to turn to the contents of Mr. Ruikar's letter under reference, really I feel much amazed to read Mr. Ginwala after the Chalisgaon meeting has lost his balance of mind and is now on the warpath" while the fact is quite contrary. Those who have read the issues of "railwayman" edited by the colleagues of Mr. Ruikar after the Chalisgaon split can be convinced of the fact as to who has really lost the balance of mind and who has been on the warpath. As regards Mr. Ruikar's advice and suggestion to Mr. Ginwala not to travel beyond his limit I can assure Mr. Ruikar, Mr. Ginwala not only knows the limit but is within it. It is for Mr Ruikar now to see whether he is justified in finding fault with Mr. Ginwala from such an extreme limit as Nagpur. In other words may I say it would be humanly impossible for Mr Ruikar to look down upon Mr. Ginwalla from such Himalayan heights. Secondly, the accusations of "recklessly repeating charges of violence, bloody revolution, armed revolt", etc. levelled against Mr. Ginwalla are not only baseless but are malicious and libellous and I challenge Mr. Ruikar to produce a single instance in which Mr. Ginwalla has deliberately or otherwise made the charge of which he is accused. If, as Mr. Ruikar alleges, serious charges of violence bloody revolution, armed revolt etc. are made against those who differd from Mr. Ginwalla at Chalisgaon. why does not Mr. Ruikar, a lawyer as he is, advise such persons to proceed against Mr. Ginwalla in a "Court of Law". Does Mr. Ruikar think in his heart of hearts that any earthly good will be served by washing dirty linen in public in this way? What materials, evidence, or authorities Mr. Ruikar can produce or cite in favour of his baseless accusations, namely, "the implication of these reckless charges is a clear incitement to Government to increase the number of the conspiracy cases". Does Mr. Ruikar mean to suggest that the Government are going to take advice or hints from Mr. Ginwalla for the purposes of instituting or increasing conspiracy cases against Labour leaders in this Presidency or in this country? Does he mean to suggest as of his colleagues has suggested of this letter to be a police informant, that Mr. Ginwalla is a secret Government adviser or secret service agent? As regards Mr. Ginwalla and the Meerut undertrial prisoners, the efforts in various directions of Mr. Ginwalla, are known to the Indian public and Mr. Ruikar ought to have known by this time that a thousand letters of the type of one under reference, containing even more baseless accusations are not going to affect anybody in the least to lower Mr. Ginwalla in their estimation. As regards Mr. Ginwalla running to Mr. 'Kirk' of Coimbatore, since as Mr. Ruikar thinks, he could not afford to get any ally either in Bombay or any Presidency town, I leave it to Mr. Ginwalla to answer Mr. Ruikar in details. But may I ask Mr. Ruikar and the gentlemen of his school of thought whether they take their lessons in Nationalism and Trade Unionism, from Karl Marx and other international Communist writers since their mother country is poor of such nation builders. Sir, to tell you the truth the subject-matter of the charges levelled against Mr. Ginwalla formed part of a letter under the caption "Chalisgaon and After" which originally appeared in the first issue of G. I. P. Railway Kamgar on the 30th. June last, a copy of which was published in Mr. Dalek's paper at Coimbotore with his own comments. Is this not, Sir, then "making much ado about nothing"? In that letter Mr. Ginwalla merely said what he was and how his so-called Communists friends were. If the colleagues of Mr. Ruikar disown Communism they must declare publicly as to who they are instead of fighting with Mr. Ginwalla.

As regards Mr. Ruikar's personal explanation that during his ten years' connection with the Trade Union movement none has dared to charge him with any of the offences mentioned above, no body doubts about it, otherwise the C. I. D. who are always on their alert ready to pounce upon their prey at any time, would have done proper justice to Mr. Ruikar who has been a practising pleader at Nagpur. But there has been nothing of the type even though Mr. Ruikar played a very importnt part in the last Satyagraha movement at Nagpur. As regards Mr. Ruikar's calling upon Mr. Ginwalla either to accept his open challenge or withdraw the baseless charges levelled against him and his colleagues Messrs. Kulkarni, Purandare, Marathe and others, I humbly advise Mr. Ruikar to warn his said colleagues not to give too much liberty to their tongues and pens and make their position insecure and awkward. I really very such sympathise with them and I am sure Mr. Ginwalla also does so that most of them being railway servants, their speeches and writings and the tactics they adopt are sure to affect their prospects of service and future career. But I pity them more so since they are irreconcilable. Will Mr. Ruikar now drop the offer of his challenge to Mr. Ginwalla entirely out of his mind and utilize all his knowledge and influence and energy in controlling and restraining his colleagues for whom he professes to feel so much?

In conclusion I ask Mr. Ruikar as the President of his Union whether he is aware of the serious and malicious charges some of his colleagues have made against the writer of this letter, Mr. Ginwalla and the other "filthy reformist leaders" both in "Railwayman", among railwaymen and outside, and if so what advice he is going to give or have given them?

Let Mr. Ruikar think very seriously before he attempts to control the activities of a registered trade union composed of uncontrollable persons, in the way he is doing and appreciate and realize the old and time-honoured Maratha maxim meaning "It is sheep by riding a camel."—Yours etc.,

SITARAM D. ACHARYA.
Ex-Hon General Secretary
G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
People's Pharmacy,
Benhamhall Lane,
Girgaum, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have seen an Associated Press report of the 12th instant, published in your paper of the 14th instant, under the sensational headline "Ahmedabad Municipality Gets into More Scrapes". As the information published by you is likely to give an impression that the dispute regarding the assessment of cotton mills is due entirely to the present Board, I have to request you to be so good as to publish this letter in your paper.

2. The assessment of mills and factories was made in accordance with rules framed under the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901. The wording of the corresponding provisions in the Bombay City Municipalities' Act, 1925. was so altered as to enable the mill-owners of Ahmedabad to doubt the legality of the mode of assessment fixed under the Act of 1901. The necessity of bringing the rules into conformity with the altered provisions of the Act of 1925 ought to have been realised early in the last Board presided over by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who continued in office up to 18th April, 1928; but it was not till Mr. Dolatram Shah took over the reigns that the revised rules could be placed before the Board. These rules have been sanctioned by the present Board and notified for objections. The objections will shortly be considered and the rules sent to Government for sanction.

3. Most of the suits pending in the courts are in regard to the assessment for the period during which Mr. Patel was President. Up to the time Government sanctions the new rules the existing rules continue in force, they being not inconsistent with the new Act.

4. Early in 1928-29, after Mr. Patel resigned, with a view to avoid litigation, an attempt was made to arrive at a compromise with the mills. The President of the Municipality and the members of the Standing Committee received a deputation of the Managing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association headed by its President. An agreement was arrived at and the terms were settled, but subsequently the mill-owners were advised that they were free from liability to pay the water rate during the period between the coming into force of the new Act and the sanctioning of the revised rules thereunder by Government. So the compromise fell through. The Municipality had the only alternative left, viz., to expedite the consideration of the revised rules and in the meantime to continue to tax the mills under the rules at present in force. Even now the Municipality has again resolved to offer to the mills reasonable terms of compromise; but under no circumstances can the Municipality agree to the mill-owners' unreasonable contention that they are not liable to pay any tax during the period mentioned above. The amount at stake is very large, and I leave it to your readers to decide whether the present difficulty is due to any fault committed since Mr. Patel resigned in April, 1928, or is a legacy from the period during which he was President.—Yours, etc.,

MULCHAND A. SHAH,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 17.

U. P. ULEMA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wonder what the intelligent young men of the Bombay Muslim Students' Union and Khan Bahadur Mir Muzheruddin, the President of the Association of Servants of Islam who had written an article in the "Indian Daily Mail" on 11-8-29 on "Some Fundamental Tenets of the Islamic Religion," would think of the resolutions passed by the Conference of the UP. Ulema at Moradabad on Aug. 15th. Fortunately, the Sankrachariares and the Bishops are moving with the time and are not copying the attitude of the U.P. Ulema with regard to their respective religions. If they would do otherwise, I am afraid our countrymen would be as superstitious and ignorant as our brethren on the other side of Himalayas.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

CHALISGAM AND AFTER.

—:o:—

REPLY TO CHALLENGE OF MR. RUIKER.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir—After the annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. workers held at Chalisgam I gavt an account of the meeting in an article which I sent for publication to the G. I. P. Rly. "Kamgar" and the "Indian Labour Review" edited by Mr. Ernest Kirk. The article was not sent for publication to the local papers of Bombay, as I wanted to restrict the controversy to the Labour papers. The article was duly published in Bombay in the issue of the G. I. P. Rly. "Kamgar". It could not be published in the June number of the "Indian Labour Review" as it was not received by Mr. Kirk in time. It was, therefore, publishtd in the July number of the "Indian Labour Review."

Mr. Ruiker's inference, therefore, that I could not get a proper ally either in Bombay or any other Presideney towns and had therefore, run for fellowship and help to Mr. Kirk of Coimbatore is wrong and baseless. So far neither Mr. Ruiker nor his Communist friends have challenged the faithfulness of the account which I gave in my said article regarding the proceedings of the meeting at Chalisgam. Mr. Ruiker, however, takes strong exception to my criticism about the methods of the Communists. In the said article I have stated as follows regarding the methods of the Communists.

"Further I differ from the Communists in their methods. Their main object is to bring about a revolution in India by force. They want to establish Communism in India on the lines of Moscow by the armed rising of the workers and peasants. They are, therefore, creating unrest amongst the workers and peasants by means of of prolonged general strikes. However, the Communists are welcome to follow any policy and programme which they think best, to carry out their ideal. I am as anxious as the Communists that labour should rule, but our methods differ, fundamentally. Our method is evolutionary and theirs is revolutionary. The first is a slow but a surer method. The second is a short cut, but it entails through, and is unconstitutional and relies on armed force to carry it through, and is unconstitutional and undemocratic."

I do not want to withdraw one sentence or word of what I have stated in connection with the methods of the Communists. In view of the Meerut trial I do not want to dilate on the subject. I hope to prove my statements conclusively at some future occasion after the Meerut trial is over.

As regards Mr. Ruiker and his colleagues Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni, Purandhare and Marathe, I have nowhere stated in my article that they were engaged in any revolutionary activity, or that they were out for violence or bloodshed or armed revolt. From the conversation I had with Mr. Ruiker and his friends, Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni, Purandhare, and Marathe, and from my work with them, as members of the G.I.P. Railway Union, I understood that they held Communist views. Let Mr. Ruiker and his friends, Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni, Purandhare, and Marathe deny that they hold Communist views and I shall be glad to learn of the change in their views.—Yours. etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN 1928-29

—:o:—

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, makes interesting reading. It shows the membership of the Institute at the end of the year stood at 5642 of which 4735 were societies and 907 individuals, as against 5,640 in 1927-28 of which 4,642 were societies and 998 individuals. The Annual General Meeting was held on the 26th August last. Mr. G. K. Devadhar who had guided the Institute for 4 years as its Vice-President and for the last 2 years as President did not offer himself for election. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta was elected President. Mr. Devadhar was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Institute.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RECORD.

The Land Revenue Amendment Bill which was on the Legislative anvil was referred by the Executive Committee for consideration to a Sub-Committee with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas as Chairman. Its report has been submitted to Government. One of the meetings of the Committee was held specially to consider the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture relating to Co-operation. The Committee drew up a new constitution for the Provincial Co-operative Conference which was adopted by the Council and the Annual General Meeting. The Committee also submitted certain proposals to the Registrar regarding amendment of the Bombay Co-operative Societies' Act, Besides these, the Committee gave serious consideration to the problem of reducing the burden of interest charges on the amount borrowed for the Institute Building. The Provincial Co-operative Bank having declined to reduce the rate of interest from 6 per cent. which it charges at present the committee has prepared a scheme of 5 per cent. debentures. It was duly submitted to the Provincial Co-operative Council but in view of the President's suggestion that Government might be approached for a loan at 5 per cent, the scheme has been held in abeyance.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Institute arranged a meeting of prominent co-operators from all parts of India and a draft scheme was circulated to prominent co-operators and on-official bodies in other Presidencies. Meanwhile, a brother co-operator from Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu took up the subject and convened a Conference of Provincial Co-operative Institutes at Simla in September last on the occasion of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and apex co-operative banks. The Institute was represented by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who presided over the Conference and Mr. V. L. Mehta. This Conference framed a scheme of an All-India Co-operative Federation which with some important modifications so as to make the All-India Body an Association rather than a Federation was accepted by the Executive Committee and by the Provincial Co-operative Council.

THE CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The Co-operative Schools at Surat, Poona and Dharwar referred to in the last annual report were opened on the 1st July 1928. The schools imparted training in courses for Rural Secretaries, Urban Secretaries, Supervisors, and Bank Inspectors, the medium of instruction being the local vernacular.

The Board conducted a 10 days' class in Bombay at which candidates for the Co-operative Certificate Examinations were trained. 70 students attended the class. A similar class was by held at Karachi by the Prem Mandali and 20 students attended it. The Certificate Examination was held in October and 14 candidates were declared successful out of 23 who appeared for the Examination.

In the last report it was pointed out that in place of the divisional Propaganda Officer the Institute would take the opportunity of appointing District Officers whenever an opportunity offered. Three Divisional Officers continued and 5 District Officers have been appointed since.

GUJERAT CO-OPERATOR'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Altogether Rs. 27,000 were collected on this account, including Rs. 12,000 from Co-operative Societies in Europe. Rs. 15,000 have been spent upto now and the balance has been invested separately.

The following branches of the Institute received donations from District Local Boards and Municipalities. The West Khandesh District Branch received from its Local Board Rs. 1,200 and the East Khandesh and Nasik District Branches got Rs. 500 each. The latter also received Rs. 50 from the Dindori Taluka Board. The Ratnagiri District Branch received. Rs. 100 from the District Local Board and Rs. 25 from the Ratnagiri Municipality. It is rather unfortunate that other branches have not succeeded in securing similar donations. We are, however, aware of the strenuous endeavours made by our workers in the mofussil in this direction and we trust their efforts will very soon be crowned with success.

DONATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

179 Societies applied during the period for sanction under Sec. 42 of the Co-operative Societies' Act to make donations for charitable purposes. Of the total amount Rs. 19,000 spent by 179 societies for charitable purposes or public purposes Rs. 3,000 were given as donations to schools in most cases Primary Schools. Allied to these direct donations to schools are donations to educational institutions. A total amount of Rs. 3,700 was spent under this head. Twenty libraries in different parts of the Presidency received in all Rs. 900. On Public Works like repairs to roads, sinking wells etc., Rs. 2,000 were spent. Rs. 950 were spent on medical relief. It is gratifying to find that Urban Banks and Societies gave donations to the extent of Rs. 560 to the Branches of the Institute.

MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

LABOUR LEADERS TOUR THE AREA

MORE MEN RESUME WORK

In spite of vigorous picketing by the members of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union and volunteers belonging to that ody on Monday, the attendance of the mill-workers improved. Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande, the Labour leaders, went round the mill area urging the workers not to go to work. A Maratha lady also was seen picketing at Gold Mohur, Spring and Kohinoor Mills at short intervals.

Kashibai, a volunteer of the G. K. Union, who was arrested near the Simplex Mill for disorderly behaviour and senteneed to three weeks' imprisonment, was released from jail on Monday and was garlanded by the officials of the G. K. Union.

Some workers of the Toyo Mill refused to carry out the work allotted to them by the management. They were peremptorily dismissed from the mill.

ATTENDANCE IN MILLS

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, writes:...

The attendance on Monday shows a slight improvement, and stands at 1,11,457.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

BEZWADA, Aug. 19.

At a meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee it was resolved to hold the Andhra Provincial Conference, the Andhra Mahasabha and other conferences on the 9th, 10th and 11th October. It is understood Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be requested to preside at the Provincial Conference....Free Press.

FOREIGNERS CASTING COVETOUS EYES ON INDIA

Mr Premchand's Plea for Preference

A BENEFIT TO INDIA AS WELL AS BRITAIN

The following are extracts from the lecture delivered by Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, M.L.A., at Caxton Hall, London, in mail week, under the auspices of the East India Association, London:—

I have no criticism to offer at the decision of the leaders of three political parties in England that so far as they could control matters, India should be left out of the controversies of the recent general election. I earnestly hope that she will never be made a pawn in British party politics But that is no reason why her affairs should not be followed in this country with steady and intelligent interest. It is on the basis of acquaintance with them that India can best profit by a sound and sympathetic British statesmanship which takes into due account the vital consideration that in political and economic life Indian standards are steadily advancing and approximating more and more to those of Western countries. On this ground it is highly desirable that moderate and sober-minded Indian opinion should be given more weight in the settlement of Indian questions than has been the case not infrequently in the past.

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

You are all aware that after the post-armistice boom there came a period of world-wide trade depression. So far from escaping this setback, India in some ways has been more seriously affected than almost any other country. While world prices of manufactured commodities she imports rose rapidly during and after the war, the prices of the exportable surplus of her produce have not risen in anything like the same proportion, and the difference—still very considerable—has stood in the way of the economic betterment of her cultivating classes. The unsettled conditions have contributed to much labour unrest, which has been felt not only by the relatively new industries such as the iron and steel trades but also by the older cotton and jute mills.

The telegrams from India published in this country seem to me to be extremely meagre; yet they have been sufficient for the public to be aware that in the last year or two the Bombay cotton mill industry has been suffering from a succession of obstinate strikes, one of which in 1928 kept it at a complete standstill for over six months. It is clear that Communistic activities and subversive agitations have been largely responsible for this state of affairs It is to be earnestly hoped that the Royal Commission which is to go out to India in the autumn under the chairmanship of Mr. Whitley will be able to make recommendations which will assist in meeting what is a grave menace to the future of Indian industry. The terms of reference are rightly comprehensive.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

Labour troubles are not the only factors in the depression from which the Bombay mill industry has suffered for the past six or seven years. Foreign competitors for our home markets have profited greatly by the fact that at the earliest possible stage India ratified the Washington Labour Convention of 1919, whereby the employment of women and children in the mills at night was prohibited. The Convention was signed by the representatives of Japan, but its ratification by that country has been so long delayed that it did not come into force until a month ago. During the years of preparation for the new labour conditions Japanese spinners have been able to flood the Indian market, and their competition has been the more severely felt since it is chiefly directed to the coarser piece-goods which constitute the main output of the Indian mills The depression in the Bombay mill industry affects all classes the mills provide the popular form of investment for the small man as well as more affluent citizens, and the fall in values as well as the absence of dividends year after year is severely felt by these investors. Moreover, the distributing trades in Bombay suffer from the lack of purchasing power on the part of the mill hands. If the depression continues, it is bound to have very serious consequences on the future of the town and island which we claim to be the second city of the Empire.

FISCAL POLICY.

You are aware that the enlargement of political rights India received after the war included the convention, at least on paper, that in fiscal matters in which the Government of India and the Legislature were agreed, the Secretary of State would not ordinarily interfere; that his intervention would be limited to the matters affecting the wider imperial interests. India has used the opportunity to adopt a policy of discriminating protection by means of a permanent Tariff Board, to which the Government refer applications from industries claiming protection within the well-defined limits laid down by the Fiscal Commission.

In 1924 the first and most important step in this direction was taken by the protection of the iron and steel industry, which had been built up at Jamshedpur, and which was established in time to render service of immense value to the allied cause in the Great War by providing the rails and other materials so urgently required in various Eastern theatres of conflict. These vital necessities could not have been obtained from England and other countries except at the cost of serious curtailment of the no less urgently needed supplies of munitions and food. When the protective tariff on steel, at first laid down for three years, was renewed in 1927, provision was made for a basic duty to be paid by all imports with an additional duty levied on foreign steels not coming up to the British specifications.

INDIA AND BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

This brings me back to a proposition made, by inference at least, when I began my remarks, that in the wide sense of the term there is no real conflict of interest as between the two countries. A prosperous India is of enormously greater advantage to the British manufacturer and working man than an India drifting to restlessness. With force and cogency Mr. Snowden, who is now again Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out a few weeks ago that the raising of the purchasing power of the average Indian to a very limited extent would be of enormous benefit to British trade. He suggests in the House of Commons on July 9 that the doubling of the purchasing power of the Indian people would increase the export trade of this country by £87,000,000.

It is perfectly true that India would purchase more merchandize, and it is an economic factor to which the closest attention should be given. But I think we must go beyond generalities and ask to whom, under the present fiscal arrangements, this trade is most likely to go. I must remind you that foreign countries have a keen eye on the Indian market, and, as I have pointed out, in the case of textiles, have made very serious inroads into it. Unless, therefore, we pursue the policy of preference which, whilst leaving India free to develop her own industries to the maximum of her capacity, will facilitate the trade in those articles which she does not produce herself, Great Britain may find that even after the most strenuous efforts have been made to develop the Indian trade, the commercial benefits have gone to foreign competitors. In this connection I have been much impressed by the article by Lord Mechett in the "London Express" of July 14. The great industrialist wrote:

"What is vital, and what all men and women who are for the Empire, and who think of the future, must join in and concentrate upon, is the fundamental conception of our Empire as an economic unit, bound together firmly and securely for all time."

You will share with me the earnest hope that the economic position of the Indian cultivator will be advanced in right earnest and in many ways by the effect being given to many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India presided over by Lord Linlithgow, including the establishment of a Council of Agricultural Research.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Economic progress may also be anticipated as a result of the inquiry set up by the present Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, with a view to the development of banking facilities in India. In the short time Sir George Schuster has been in India he has won the hearts of the commercial community, for he has been investigating the requirements of Indian commerce and finance with a sympathetic and unbiased mind.

It is to be regretted that in the excitement arising from the appointment of the Statutory Commission, the much-needed Reserve Bank for India which was so carefully and ably planned by our late Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, failed by a narrow majority to receive legislative sanction. It is to be hoped that the present enquiry will result in a great extension of banking and credit facilities in the country, and thus lay the foundations for a central banking institution as independent of political interference and control as the Bank of England. I believe that before many years are over we shall have a central bank independent of political pressure and conducted on that strictly business and economic basis which can alone ensure success.

One great advantage of the development of banking facilities will be the stimulation given to the investment of Indian capital. There has already been striking progress. I am amazed when I compare the amount of Indian capital available for investment today with the relatively small amount of money that could be obtained when I first entered my father's business in the year 1900.

The figures, so far as they are available, are so remarkable that it is surprising to find that they have aroused so little attention and comment, but to those of you who would care to pursue this study further, I would invite attention to the illuminating speech made by the former Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett when at Delhi, shortly before his retirement, when he gave an impressive record of the growth of the financial strength of India. I can look back on the time when the Government of India, after having raised a loan of Rs. 5-1/2 crores in a year, thought it had achieved something unparalleled Contrast that with what we see to-day, when a subscription of between Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 40 crores, raised in the current year without any special advertizing or propaganda, passes almost without notice, as though it were an ordinary event.

Provided that the work of the Banking Enquiry Committee leads to the complete mobilization of the capital resources of India, even now largely inert despite the progress which has been made, I look forward with confidence to the day when India will not only supply all the capital required for her state and other industrial enterprises from her own resources, but will gradually become a considerable investor in overseas concerns. We already see the process at work in the increasing tendency of India to buy back her foreign debt. Unfortunately exact figures are not available, but if they were the extent to which India has purchased her sterling securities would surprise many of you and would furnish an impressive testimony to her increasing financial strength.

DISCRIMINATION.

Your Association has had its attention drawn to recent legislative proposals implying some discrimination between Indian owned enterprises and those which are based mainly or wholly on British capital. If these ideas are unfortunate it must be remembered that they have come to birth in a time of severe depression of Indian industries, and in the keen anxiety to help them. Rightly or wrongly they are due to a belief that in the past some British conductors of large enterprises have not always been so ready as they should to help Indian interests. It is not unnatural that the Indian business man should have some misgivings as to the growth of large and monopolistic interests not based on Indian capital. I may be permitted to observe that if there is to be forbearance it must be forbearance on both sides, and that the British and Indian conductors of industry and commerce should work together as partners with a single eye to the advancement of India's economic prosperity.

In this connection I would correct an impression which I find to exist in some quarters in this country that what may be termed vocal Indian opinion desires severance from the British Empire. With all the force at my command I would impress upon you the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people, and not least the Indian commercial community in general, have not the slightest desire to see the Imperial partnership brought to an end. What they really want is to promote by every legitimate means the economic advancement of India, and they urge that to this end she should control her own fiscal policy without any interference.

THE STATUTORY INQUIRY.

It is appropriate in this connection to say one word on a subject which is liable to greatly affect Indian thinking on such matters. Going to and fro in your great city and meeting many Indians here, I see no sign of any colour prejudice. This is what I should expect, coming, as I do, from the great capital of Western India, where such prejudice is conspicuously absent. But it is not invariably absent in other parts of India, and I would ask my British fellow-subjects there whether the example of Bombay and London cannot be followed all over the country. Colour prejudice does immense harm, and now as in the past is a source of much political ill-feeling. If Indians are to feel that they really belong to the comity of nations under the British flag every vestige of colour prejudice throughout the Empire must go.

I would like in closing to pay a tribute to the quality and work of the Indian Civil Servants who have done so much to raise the standard of administration in India until it has become in many respects the admiration of the world. The British members of the Indian Civil Service have shown their powers of adaptation in the loyal and sympathetic spirit in which they have helped to work the Constitution established in 1921, and I am confident that they will show a like adaptability in their contribution to the success of any revision that Constitution may undergo as a result of the present joint inquiry. It is to the honour and pride of both England and India that their connection has been maintaied through so many generations. It is to their interest that they should remain in the ties of the closest friendship, and to this end it is for all concerned to recognize the fundamental principle of the equality of the civilized people of the greatest empire the world has known.

SALT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 19.

At the instance of the Government of India the Tariff Board is considering the question whether it is desirable in national interest to encourage the production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which at present are largely supplied from abroad and, if so, what measures they will recommend.

The Board in a communique states that principal markets in India which rely on imported salt are Bengal and Burma. Bengal alone is importing about 120 lakhs of maunds of white crushed salt and 12 lakhs of uncrushed salt annually. The question before the Board is whether the production of white crushed salt will be worth while. After considerable amount of exploratory work the Board believes that the most suitable method of initiating an inquiry would be by investigating the possibility of principal centres for salt manufacture of which Karachi and Sambhar Lake are stated to be the most important in India. The cost of manufacture is the first factor to be considered.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

The Board will also consider the agency by which the manufacture can best be undertaken, that is whether the system of Government manufacture as at present prevailing in Sambhar or the system of private maufacture under Government supervision as at Karachi will best conduce to cheaper production or whether these systems should be superseded by any other system. The possibility of production of freight must also be considered to determine the sale price of salt. In this connection effects of large scale production must not be overlooked, for rates for transport are to some extent dependent on the quantity of freight offered and regularity of shipment, while facilities for loading and handling, which are not at present available, may prove feasible for large shipments.

PRODUCERS' OPINION INVITED.

The Board invites views of manufacturers who at present produce white crushed salt contemplate such production on the points indicated, together with a statement in detail of their costs of production. Manufacturers who claim that protection should be extended to production of fine white crushed salt should submit formal applications stating the grounds on which protection is claimed, the extent of protection required and the form in which they consider protections should be extended.

The Board hopes to visit Karachi in the second week of November and Sambhar Lake early in December. Representations of manufacturers with five spare copies should be addressed to the Secretary, the Indian Tariff Board, Ootacamund, so as to reach the Board not later than September 30, on receipt of which the Board will be in a position to issue general questionnaire and arrange its tour programme in a manner which will afford an opportunity to all those interested in the inquiry, both producers and consumers, to put forward their views on the subject.—A. P.

WORKER'S WELFARE LEAGUE

GIFT OF RS. 886 FOR MEERUT DEFENCE

Lala Girdharilal, Secretary, Central Defence Committee, Meerut Case, has issued the following statement to the press:—

Mr. J. E. Potter-Wilson, Secretary, Workers' Welfare League of India, London, while sending Rs. 886-2 on behalf of his League for the Meerut Case Defence Fund to Dr. Ansari writes as under:—

Last Saturday, the Workers' Welfare League at their montly meeting received a letter from the Secretary of the National Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee requesting that the League merge their fund into the fund organised by them. This was agreed to and I have now the pleasure of enclosing the remainder of the fund collected by the Workers' Welfare League of India. This amounts to £66, a bank draft for which I enclose

The new National Committee was initiated by the Workers' Welfare League. It felt that a much broader committee was demanded by the events, which have happened in India and that approaches should be made to various representatives of Workers' organisations, members of Parliament, etc., and by this means make a campaign all over Britain thus bringing home to the workers of Britain the terrible acts of repression now operating in India.

LAUNCHING OF CAMPAIGN

The first meeting of the 'ad hoc' committee decided to ask Mr. R. Bridgeman, to act as Secretary (Mr. Alex Gossip, the Secretary of the National Furnishing Trades Association, was in the Chair). It was also decided to immediately set into being a campaign and for this purpose, a short history of the arrests, the trial and subsequent developments in India be included in a pamphlet, and also calling upon all to subscribe liberally towards the defence of our Comrades in India.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

At Manchester, the Trades Council have already begun a campaign, other Trades Councils are preparing and the National Committee are urging further links with them.

Mr. Walter M. Citrine, General Secretary, British Trade Union Congress, London, states that our cable and letter appealing for funds from the labours and labour organisations in England and elsewhere shall be considered by an appropriate Committee of their General Council. Further communications on the subject from Mr. Citrine are shortly expected.

A QUESTION OF CONSISTENCY

The "Tribune" writes undar the above caption:—

There is one very significant declaration in the admirable speech made by Mr. Brelvi at a meeting of the Congress Muslim Party at Bombay, to which we have referred in a leading article to-day. "He was", he said, "a staunch supporter of the Nehru report, with which his only quarrel was that it provided for reservation of seats even for ten years. That there should be a reservation of seats for Muslims was, indeed, unfortunate and humiliating to them." No more patriotic statement was ever made by a Muslim leader on a subject which is so apt to engender communal feeling. The wonder is that Mr. Brelvi does not realise the utter inconsistency of the position taken up by him in these words with the censure he passed on Mr. Kelkar and the Hindu Mahasabha whose position has always been identical with his own. Even if Mr. Brelvi can justify his support to the demand for a reservation of one-third seats for the Muslim community in the Central Legislature on the ground that there is no other way in which that community can at present be made to support the Nehru scheme, that surely can be no reason for his falling foul of those with whom, on his own showing, his agreement is fundamental.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

APPEAL TO HINDU LEADERS

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" writes:—

The speeches of Messrs. Brelvi and Abbas Tyabji which they delivered the other day to the meeting of the Congress Moslem Party in Bombay, deserve to be read, marked and inwardly digested by our Mahomedan countrymen. Nothing is more distressing in the present political situation than the mentality displayed by the vast majority of the Muslims with regard to the question of Indian freedom. Even a large number of the educated people amongst them who are expected to show a better sense of political foresight and patriotism are disposed to think of Swaraj as the business exclusively of the Hindus.

Both Messrs. Brelvi and Tyabji have entered a strong protest against this re-actionary and short-sighted attitude on the part of their co-religionists. They have earnestly appealed to the representatives of both communities to sink their minor differences for the present and concentrate their whole-hearted attention on the problem of the attainment of freedom. "The question of minority and majority," rightly observed Mr. Tybji "exist in every country. Egypt and other countries had also to tackle this freedom but unlike India they were concentrating more in the battle for freedom than in quarrelling over the differences between the majority and the minority."

Far be it from us to deprecate the attempts to arrive at a settlement of the communal diecrences existing at the present moment. As a matter of fact we whole-heartedly join in the prayer of Mr. Brelvi for the success of the pourparlers that have been going on for some time between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. But it is necessary for our people to realise that our first duty is to obtain Swaraj in which we are all equally interested and then when we have obtained it, we can rely on the good sense of both communities to settle their diecrences in an amicable way.

Mr. Brelvi is of opinion that the breakdown of the All-Parties Conference was due to the unreasonable refusal of the Hindu leaders to accede to the reasonable demand of the Mahomedans for reservation of onethird of the seats in the Centrai Legislature. He has no doubt that if this concession had been granted perfect Hindu-Moslem unity would have been brought about by the last Convention at Calcutta. Even now he thinks that by yielding on this point, the Hindus can easily bring about the reunion between the two communities.

We do not know how far Mr. Brelvi represents the views of his co-religionists. But we think if the only stumbling block in the path of the unanimous acceptance of the Nehru Report is the settlement of this question of the representation of the Mahomedans in the Central Legislature, every endeavour should be made to remove it without allowing the bitterness of the situation to be further accentuated. Mr. Brelvi has entreated the Mahomedans to formulate their demands in a spirit of nationalism and the Hidus to treat them in a spirit of true patriotism. We fervently hope his voice will not be the voice crying in the wilderness. The news that Mahatama Gandhi has taken upon himself the task of bringing about a final rapproachement between the two communities and that that nightingale of peace, Mrs. Naidu is greatly interesting herself in the matter has filled our mind with optimism as regards the future. Mahatma Gandhi is a man whom even his bitterest enemies cannot accuse of a trace of communalism in him. If Mr. Jinnah who was once noted for his strong nationalism can rise equal to the occasion, there is no reason why a formula should not be devised acceptable to all parties. We frankly confess that rather than plunge into the struggle for freedom with an influential part of our people alienated from us, we would prefer modifications of the Nehru Report in some points if a united national front can be secured thereby. We have little doubt the leaders the Hindu Mahasabha movement, though their point of view is perfectly reasonable, will not fail to endorse this view.

EXECUTIVE'S ENCROACHMENT

WIELDING UNCONTROLLED JUDICIAL POWERS

GLARING CASES INJUSTICE

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3.

A striking criticism of the tendency of central and local authorities to arrogate to themselves functions which do not properly belong to them was made by Mr. T. M. Cooper, K.C., in a paper read at the summer conference of the Institute of Public Administration. Lord Polwarth presided.

Mr. Cooper's subject was "The Limitations of the Judicial Function of Public Authorities." He said that the idea that the Executive should wield extensive and largely uncontrolled judicial powers was utterly foreign to the spirit of the British Constitution. But the present generation had lived to witness the feverish development in multifarious directions of the administrative activities of central and local authorities and a remarkable and increasing tendency by the Executive to encroach further and further upon the legislative and judicial functions of Government.

SHADOW OF "DORA"

"We have sought," said Mr Cooper, "to habituate the patient public by twenty years of hurried and slovenly legislation to the belief that the unexplained and occasionally inexplicable fiat of the Government Department or of a local authority must be the authentic voice of the public interest. In the main these ideas have so far been accepted with dumb submission, but it would be dangerous to assume that the shadow of "Dora' has permanently darkened the counsels of the present generation or that further advances in the direction of an administrative despotism, however benevolent, will be tolerated."

Experience had demonstrated how limited and narrow were the scope and value of the theoretical safeguards afforded by the Courts Not only were the limits of the Court's effective interference closely restricted but it was possible to detect a growing and quite intelligible reluctance on the part of the Court to interfere at all—and when the Bench was manned by judgges who had themselves served a long apprenticeship as Law Officers of the Crown it was hardly to be expected that they would be instinctively disposed to champion the interests of the subject who claimed protection from alleged oppression at the hands of a Public Authority.

CASES OF STARTLING INJUSTICE.

Isolated cases of startling injustice and grave irregularities had come before the courts in sufficient numbers to raise the liveliest apprehensions as to the workings of the system as a whole. For every citizen who was wealthy enough and courageous enough to challenge a public authority in open battle there must be many who suffered in silence rather than engage in so costly and unequal a contest.

The time had come for abandoning the policy of drift and for deliberately determining upon a settled and systematic line of action for the treatment of the very large and growing volume of administrative disputes. The practice of confiding judicial powers to administrative officials or bodies under conditions which enabled them to proceed according to their own devices and to base their decisions ppon gounds which they did not disclose was fundamentally unsound and indefensible and had already incurred the risk of the final condemnation of public opinion.

Apart from special circumstances, judicial powers, whether original, appellate, or confirmatory, should never be entrusted to administrative authorities.

The Governor accompanied by his personal staff returned to Ootacamund on Sunday afternoon from the tour of Tinnevelly District.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cute glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
04, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS.

eware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC
FOR
IN SANITY.

It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity

Apply to —
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS,
Princess Street, Bombay 2

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of
OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

THE
Bombay Life--
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents :

For particulars please write to :—
J. I. MEHTA,
Manager.
75-78, Apollo St., Bombay.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JAMNAGAR AFFAIRS

—:o:—

BAN ON INQUIRY COMMITTEE

NO "OUTSIDERS' INTERFERENCE' WANTED

On the eve of the departure for Jamnagar of Mr. Amratlal Mehta Secretary of the Ijara Tapas Committee, the Committee received the following intimation from the Secretaries to His Highness the Jam Sahib through Mr. Lalji Naranji as under:—

"We just received His Highness' cable which instruct us prevent all outsiders interfere our affairs in future interest of our public and states specially, because our local Prajamandal has submitted written request to Secretaries to prevent such interference. With such instructions we will not permit any committee interfere by coming and creating agitation between States and subjects. Kindly inform Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to cancel committee visit which will not be permitted. Grateful if you will kindly convey this information to Mr. Mehta. Wire reply."

Committee deny categorically that they are outsiders. On the contrary every member of the Committee is a subject of the Nawanagar State having friends and relations there and all except one own property within the limits of the State to whom they pay taxation. Under the circumstances to call this committee a body of outsiders is a distortion of fact. Nor is it true to say that the Committee's object is to create agitation between the State and the subjects. From the very day the Committee was appointed the members have made it perfectly clear that the sole object of the Committee is to investigate facts It is also necessary to recall the fact that the Committee has taken its investigation on the express invitation given to us by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 17th May last during my interview. The Committee have, therefore, no alternative but to come to the conclusion that the ban placed upon its visit to Jamnagar is due to the deliberate misunderstanding created by leading men in Jamnagar.

CABLE TO JAM SAHIB.

On the receipt of the above message through Mr. Lalji Naranji Committe have sent the following cable to His Highness:—

Regret no reply to my wire of the 10th. Under your Highness' orders your Secretaries have intimated that visit of Inquiry Committee will not be permitted as it amounts to outside interference and creates agitation between State and subjects. Only Jamnagaries are on Committee. Its object pure investigation of facts undertaken on expressed invitation of your Highness on 17th May at Taj in presence of Lalji Naranji and others. Committee investigation has already begun and State cooperation necessary to complete it. Respectfully making final request, direct Secretaries withdraw ban against Committee visiting Jamnagar. Jamnadas Mehta, C|O Safeguard

Pending a receipt of a reply the Committee has postponed its visit to Jamnagar. It cannot be too much emphasised that the interest of the State itself requires that the local authorities in Jamnagar should cooperate with the committees. But, if unfortunately they continue to be obdurate and prevent the Committee visiting Jamnagar the Committee will do all it can to secure reliable evidence from other sources and submit their report to the Jamnagar Prajamandal (Bombay) in due time.

LIFE IN FUTURE BOMBAY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

all its misery are especially felt by the children of this Presidency who have every moral right to the first consideration at the hands of our city institutions and concerns, but who are displaced and are being displaced at every turn by immigrants from other provinces. Due to unemployment, the unemployed on occasions first had a recourse to his friends and relatives for help—that help which is sometimes given so little in kind lent so much in grumbling and sarcasm that besides leaving hunger into the stomach it leaves bitterness in the mouth. The charitable institutions were the next to knock at but soon to be given up and then the workhouse. But there are no work houses in Bombay. The Salvation Army Industrial Home which is always full up looks like a reformatory. And what about his family? Alas! Some have gone by the board. others through sheer despair and pangs of hunger have fallen on evil ways.

THE ARTIZAN CLASS.

Then we have thousands of skilled labourers and artisans of various classes including ships crew, saloon crew and domestic servants. It is a common saying that these class of people can take to lesser jobs, and even do menial work for the time being and no any kind of opprobrium is attached to them. Some of the sterner and stronger characters do it, but there is unemployment even in smaller lines. Moreover, these people are easily subject to temptation and corruption and therefore succumb to all kinds of evil. In unemployment, their few belongings, such as gold and silver articles, copper and brass utensils, clothes, etc. first pass into the hands of the Marwari (to be redeemed within two months) eventually to be swallowed up by him with 800 per cent. profit to himself due to their non-redemption within the verbally specified period.

With the middle classes in throes of misery and strung up to the utmost due to unemployment while the others with little or no food to-day but certainly none to-morrow but only hope, with their family possessions gone, what is to be their future under such conditions? To keep humanity in this condition, so hopelessly helpless would be to subject it in sheer desperation when it cannot see the right road, to achieve the highest and even the most dangerous in the wrong direction. This is how—Edgar Wallace would say—that the seeds of organised crime on scientific basis in its various aspects come to be sown on the Continent and in America the product of which thrives to-day in those countries as an industry of a class. For, do we not often hear of the numerous cases that occur, of bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters and furniture being secured on hire and sold to Marwaris and "Jeripuranawallas" for satisfying hunger and paying passage money in getting away from Bombay? Not long ago we had innumerable cases of women giving birth to children in the streets of Bombay and money being collected for sending them to the hospitals and ultimately to their homes? Why was that? Simply because the man was unemployed and could not beg, feeling ashamed, or, when begging, being taken for a Mawali and being pointed out to the police or derided at, etc., etc.

We have a Red Cross Society to mitigate the sufferings of cut-up and mutilated humanity. The humanity, which, without quarrels of their own, but due to the national policy of a clique in their community, punch holes into one another; in fact—without knowledge and without seeing the parties on whom they inflict—death, damage, deformity, mutilation and untold sufferings at a range of 1500 or more yards from land, space, under and form the surface of the seas; for such humanity deliberately and wantomly mutiloted and brought to sufferings, our emperors, presidents, kings, princes, prelates, knights and people in general melt with compassion, unite and with all resources at their disposal and with an up-to-date organization render the first, second, third and all the other aids. But there are no organizations of any kind in Bombay to help Bombay's unemployed who are not mutilated, neithed damaged nor unserviceable and who have every moral right to look to Government and city's institutions—not for doles—for patronage support and help in employment, because, Bombay's unemployment is, like the present day malaria, a hand made disease.

(To Be Continued.)

EAST AND WEST

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

made with incomplete or gradual absorption; so that the photographic product shall be of a slightly overlapping nature. We upset the scheme a little but we greatly even up the general effect of truth.

REPRODUCTION IN QUANTITIES.

No colour process is going to satisfy public demands, or play a large part in public affairs, that does not provide for wide and cheap reproduction. Though large progress has been made, the foregoing consideration continues to make the halftone colour printing method the most popular and successful, despite the beauty and interest of colour-gravure, colour-collotype, etc.

In the production of metal prints from the records or "printer" negatives, we have also to consider the printing inks that will have to be used on the atched plate. Up to now inks have been chaotic; there has been a lot of attempt at scientific inks. Now, however, we hope much from the standardised inks agreed upon, but for a time (where adopted), they will cause more trouble, until heterogeneous colour systems in the filters are scrapped.

"A UNIQUE INSTITUTION"

—:o:—

MR. NARIMAN'S EUOLOGY OF POONA SEVA SADAN

The following remarks were made by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Visitors' Book of the Poona Seva Sadan Society after his visit to the Institution on the 12th instant:—

"I had heard a good deal about the Poona Seva Sadan in Bombay, but till I actually visited it, I had no idea of the good and useful work it is doing, particularly with regard to the female training and education. It is a unique institution, well-organised, well conducted and well disciplined. If there were more institutions like this in the country, the problem of female education and training would be quickly and easily solved by private efforts without relying upon any help from Government. The brightest feature of it is that it enables hundreds of respectable ladies to earn an honest and respectable livelihood and at the same time to relieve human sufferings by rendering medical aid, which is much more important than the mere academical education such as is given in various female educational institutions. I congratulate the original organisers and present conductors on this great national achievement and I hope that through their laudable efforts many more similar institutions will be started in various parts of the country. I wish this institution long life and every success, and I hope that the generous citizens of this Presidency will never allow its utility and efficiency to suffer for want of funds."

PLYMOUTH

The most economical car in the lowest-priced field

PLYMOUTH'S exceptionally low operating cost is the direct result of Chrysler engineering, research, and manufacturing experience which has produced vastly increased power and smoothness in the modern four-cylinder high-compression engine while retaining all its economy and simplicity. Low initial cost and low maintenance cost distinguish this car.

Plymouth is unique in the lowest-priced field in giving *full-size* seating capacity, positive safety of hydraulic brakes on all four wheels, and distinctive Chrysler style and beauty.

On every basis of comparison, the Plymouth earns the immediate conviction that it is today's greatest value in the field of lowest-priced cars.

PLYMOUTH 4-DOOR SALOON

PLYMOUTH

172

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

PRICES:

Touring Car 5 Seater .. Rs. 3,475/-
Roadster .. .. .. Rs. 3,425/-
Coach (two-door) .. .. Rs. 3,625/-
Saloon (four-door) .. .. Rs. 3,825/-

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD. 5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY, Ltd.,

The Biggest KAVIRAJI PHARMACY of BENGAL.

Head Office:—Armenian Street, DACCA. Branches:—ALL OVER INDIA.

ASOKA RASAYAN
Rs. 1-8-0
Wonderful specific for all kinds of diseases of Women, menstrual troubles, uterine disorders and sterility.

JVARA KESARI
Re. 1-0-0
Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

MAKARADHWAJA
Rs. 4-0-0
The Panacea for all diseases.

CHYABANPRAS
Rs. 4/- per tola.
Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic for all Men, Women and Children.

YOUR LIFE READING

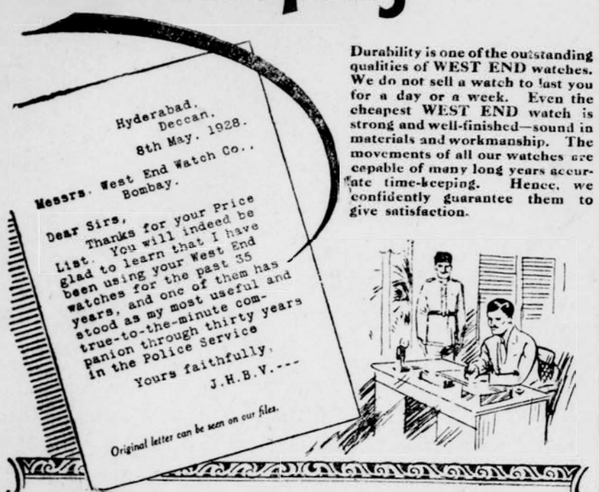
Please write the date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2; for five years Rs. 7-8-0. 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. V. P. charges As. 4.

"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
Tiruttani (Chittoor Dt.),
Madras Presidency.

PUMPS
AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

30 YEARS' faithful Time-Keeping


Hyderabad,
Deccan,
8th May. 1928.
Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
Thanks for your Price List. You will indeed be glad to learn that I have been using your West End watches for the past 35 years, and one of them has stood as my most useful and true-to-the-minute companion through thirty years in the Police Service
Yours faithfully,
J.H.B.V.---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

Durability is one of the outstanding qualities of WEST END watches. We do not sell a watch to last you for a day or a week. Even the cheapest WEST END watch is strong and well-finished—sound in materials and workmanship. The movements of all our watches are capable of many long years accurate time-keeping. Hence, we confidently guarantee them to give satisfaction.

The "QUEEN ANNE"
Robust Keyless Lever Watch.

NICKEL SILVER	Rs. 20
ROLLED GOLD	Rs. 32

Guaranteed Good Time-keeper

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Ask for our large FREE Catalogue.

W.43.

CASH DIVIDENDS

are provided by all good investments.

THE
REMINGTON PORTABLE

is a good investment, and in addition to making dividends in the shape of speedy, enduring and satisfactory service will pay **DIVIDENDS** without limit, if you join in the

Great Goodwill Competition

which will be open

from 1st June to 30th November, 1929

devised for the benefit of all Remington Portable owners and prospective buyers.

The coupon below will bring full free particulars—POST IT TO-DAY.

COUPON

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize competition.

Name.....

Address.....

Date..... (8)

(Post this coupon to the address below.)

Why buy anything but the BEST when the best costs no more than an inferior machine?

The REMINGTON PORTABLE has been PROVEN THE BEST by nearly 40,000 satisfied users in India alone!

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements	
Length of Column	21½ inches
Width of Column	2½ "
Page	8 Columns

Advertising Rates (per inch rates)					
Column.	Inches		801 to 1000 in.		2.80
1 to 200 in.		4.00	1000 " 1500 "		2.40
201 " 500 "		3.60	Above 1500 "		2.00
501 " 800 "		3.20			

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in

THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

"RETURN" OF MAHATMAJI

Glowing Tributes from New York

"NON-RESISTANCE NOT A NEGATIVE FORCE"

The New York correspondent of "Hindu" writes:—

Most of the pro-English American newspapers have joined in a chorus to sing hallelujahs to Ramsay Macdonald's second Cabinet. They think that the Labour Party is a truly national party. The Labourites, who graduated in the hard school of working class life and experience, will build up better civilisation for England. But what will they do for India? Now as the Labour Party is in the seats of power, can the Indians expect Dominion Status from it? How will the MacDonald administration meet Mr. Gandhi's programme?

Doctor John Haynes Holmes discusses some of these questions in his very interesting artcle, "The Return of Mahatma Gandhi," in the July issue of "The Century Magazine (New York). He writes:

"The return of Gandhi to public life, his renewal of the policy of burning foreign cloth, his arrest and conviction, and above all, his promise made at the All-India National Congress in Calcutta last December to lead his people in a new non-violent campaign if the British Government does not accept the National Demand for Swaraj before the end of this present year—all this marks a turn in Indian affairs of the first importance. A new crisis is at hand, dominated by the most potent personality in the world. For Mahatma Gandhi is more powerful to-day than he was even in the terrific days of 1919-1922, and the new character of his influence has a significance unparalleled in our time.

"Gandhi must be understood, first of all as the immediate successor to Leo Tolstoy in that unbroken line of saints and seers, running like the stitches of a golden thread through the tangled pattern of human affairs, who have insisted that man, like God, is spirit, and can achieve his ends and thus fulfil his life only by using the spiritual powers of his nature. Gandhi, in other words, like Tolstoy, Garrison Fox, St. Francis, Jesus, Issiah, is a non-resistant."

Doctor Holmes is the editor of "The Unity", a weekly liberal magazine. He is the Pastor of the Community Church of New York City. He is also the author of a number of thought-provoking books on world peace.

Dr. Holmes says that Mahatma Gandhi's non-resistance is not a negative force. Most certainly it is not to be confused with inertia and cowardice. Gandhi interprets non-resistance as "soul forces" which Jesus has exalted in his injunction: "Love your enemies."

"The non-resistant should be known," explains Mr. Holmes, "as one who would lift man altogether above the plane of the brute physical existence, where he had his origin, to that loftier plane of reason and the spirit, where he has his proper destiny. He would have humanity begin now to live that life of intelligence, constructive goodwill, creative love and self-sacrificing service, which distinguishes the human from the animal. Such life is the one thing which can bring God's Kingdom upon earth, to displace these innumerable Kingdoms of the rod and sword, which have cursed man in every age, and now threaten to destroy him altogether."

GANDHI SUPREME PATRIOT.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes calls Mr. Gandhi as one of the supreme patriots of human liberty. He compares the big little man of Sabarmati with Robert Bruce of Scotland. George Washington of America, Garibaldi of Italy, and Sun Yat Sen of China. Mahatmaji is their peer, "but he stands apart from and above these men also, as one who refuses to draw the sword as the necessary weapon of liberation. Alone among national leaders striving for the freedom of their people, he sought a spiritual weapon; and in this search, worked out a peaceful programme of revolt which stands as an achievement of world statesmanship. In this programme of non-co-operation, Gandhi showed himself as one of the wisest as well as bravest of men. In his success in disciplining a vast population to its performance, he looks as the most potent personal force the world has ever known. In one year he demonstrated the efficacy of a non-violent campaign to win liberty against odds that no sword could ever overcome."

Why then Gandhi failed to reach his goal! What is the reason of his debacle a few years ago? Holmes, from his vantage ground of detachment, makes the following statement:

"If, at the critical moment, he failed to reach his goal, it was because, in the momentousness of the issue, Gandhi forgot, or ignored, what he himself taught in South Africa, that the non-resistant method must have time to achieve its end. The sword may win or lose everything in one heroic moment. The soul must have years, perhaps decades to make its slow but perfect way. This principle that non-resistance can win only when trusted and tried in the long run established for all time by the twenty years of patient conflict in South Africa, Gandhi himself violated in 1921, just as Jesus violated in his time, by promising that victory would be immediate. This inevitably rushed both expectation and effort on the part of the Indian people, and resulted in the collapse of the great movement from its own inward momentum.

"Gandhi, in other words put suddenly on the masses a greater spiritual strain than they were prepared all at once even under his leadership to bear. But in India, as in South Africa, the principle was proved. Gandhi, no more than Jesus, is discredited by a failure that shall yet be retrieved by the law which he himself discovered and proclaimed.

Dr. Holmes believes that Mr. Gandhi is mightier to-day than he has ever been before. His exalted spirit is entering permanently into the living consciousness of the Indian people. This spirit is destined eventually to enter into the living consciousness of mankind. "Gandhi's influence spreads from India to the East, and from the East to the distracted West. For Gandhi is to-day a universal power. His spirit, like a star, shines down through darkness. His name has become a symbol of dedication, his life a programme of salvation."

NEHRU REPORT & MUSLIM DEMANDS

DRASTIC CHANGE NOT ADVISABLE

The "Hindustan Times" writes:

We appreciate the earnest efforts Syed Abdulla Brelvi and others are making to mobilise Muslim opinion in favour of the Congress and nationalism. But even Mr. Brelvi will agree, that after his own confession of faith in regard to the Nehru Report his appeal to Hindu leaders to agree to Muslim demands must sound hollow and unconvincing. After having frankly admitted that he is a staunch supporter of the Nehru Report as it stands at present, it does not come gracefully from him that it should be further amended to reconcile extreme Muslim opinion. Would such tinkering with the Report not make it less practicable, or what is worse less acceptable to one or the other class of people? Has not the clause relating to reservation of seats, to which he himself so fervently objects, already alienated a small but influential community, namely, the Sikhs, from the Nehru Report and the Congress. The Nehru Report is not, as some people think, unchangeable like the laws of the Medes, but any drastic change in it in the directions which the Musalmans propose, is sure to make it unacceptable to other communities. So far as we are aware, the framers of the report were all the time when drafting it, fully aware of the demands of the Musalmans and gave to them the greatest weight and consideration. If, therefore some of them were not incorporated, it was not because the authors were unwilling to gratify Muslim opinion, but because they found them to be utterly incompatible with democracy and a dominion form of Government.

VAIN HOPE'S

The "Muslim Outlook" writes under the above caption:—

Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi of the "Bombay Chronicle," is a tragic figure in Indian politics. Having condemned Maulana Shaukat Ali for his "communalism," he now wants Hindu politicians publicly to dissociate themselves from the "die-hards" pronouncement recently made by Mr. Kelkar of the "Marhatia" to the effect that the Hindus would not be a party to any modification of the All-Parties' Convention resolutions. In the course of a speech at Bombay, Mr. Brelvi declared that Hindu-Muslim unity would have been brought about at Calcutta had not a speaker of the Hindu Mahasabha been allowed to influence the decision of the All-Parties' Convention. He expressed the hope that the mistake committed in Calcutta would not be repeated in the conference between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and that Hindu Nationalst leaders would assert themselves in time and with vigour. Poor Mr. Brelvi! He is doomed to disappointment. Were he not so obsessed with the hatred of Maulana Shaukat Ali, he would have realised by now that the Ali brothers have been forced to take up their present attitude by the lack of courage on the part of Hindu Nationalist leaders. It was decided during the halcyon days of the non-co-operation movement that in the event of communal troubles Hindu leaders should reprove the excesses committed by Hindus and Muslim leaders those of the members of their own community. Musalman leaders like the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari and others, carried out their part of the compact faithfully and to the letter. The Multan and other troubles bear irrefutable testimony to the sincerity of Muslim leaders. But has Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or any other Hindu leader ever rebuked the Hindus for the excesses perpetrated by them on tens of occasions? History will repeat itself once more. Not a single Hindu leader of eminence will rebuke Mr. Kelkar, and Mr. Brelvi will have made a laughing-stock of himself in the eyes of political India. If the Hindus were so far-seeing, would India be in bondage as it is at present?

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

DISMISSAL OF LORD LLOYD

"We have just now learnt that Dr. Muhammad Alam has temporarily suspended the publication of his paper, "Masawat", owing to various engagements and indisposition."—("Millat", 8th August.)

Sar Kartar Singh, Sub-Inspector, Hauz Kazi Police Station, Delhi, has challenged Babu Kundan Lal and Babu Ram Parsad, respectively Manager and Secretary of the Indra Prasth Vidhwa Ashram, on the charge of kidnapping and detaining girls. The accused were first out on bail, but now their bail has been cancelled. They were accordingly handcuffed and presented before the magistrate.—("Millat".)

Khwaja Hasan Nizami's advice to the Mussalmans to join the Congress shows his changed mentality and we, therefore, welcome it. Will those Mussalmans who are under the influence of the Ali Brothers, act upon this advice?"—("Tej".)

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

In the course of an article on the Jamea Millia of Delhi, "Masawat" writes:—"We make an appeal to our countrymen and want to tell them that if they are anxious to give true education to their children, and if they want them to lead honourable lives in this world, then they should send them to this Institution."

"In the history of international affairs the resignation of Lord Lloyd is perhaps the most important matter of the last week. The Egyptian papers are jubilant over the exit of Lord Lloyd who throughout his high commissionership had acted like a despot. As long as he was in Egypt, the rule was not that of the Khedive or the Egyptian Parliament or the British Cabinet. Lord Lloyd was all in all. From his resignation the Labour Government ought to take a warning, and, therefore, instead of sending Lord Lloyd as the Viceroy of India, they ought to send some one belonging to their own Party, otherwise the Egyptian incident will again be repeated."—("Bande Mataram".)

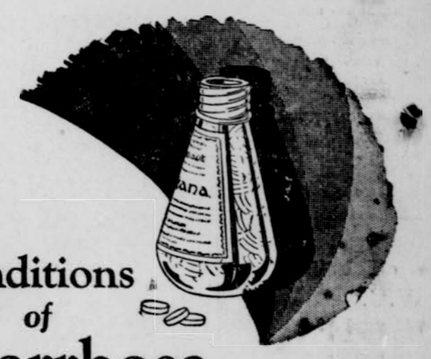
"Lord Lloyd was a believer in iron rule. It was on account of him that the declaration of 1922 remained nothing more than a mere scrap of paper. The case of Egypt is similar to that of India. Here too the British Government have recognised the right of this country to self-government. But in India every member of the bureaucracy is acting against the spirit of the declaration of 1917. Will Mr. Wedgwood Benn, after the fashion of Mr. Henderson, purge this country of undesirable element? This is the least which he can do for India."—("Tej".)

"The Indians are not unacquainted with Lord Lloyd. The honour of arresting Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers belongs to him. He has sunk crores of rupees in the Back Bay Scheme and so far his policy is concerned, he was just like Sir Michael O'Dwyer. A person who has played the part of a demigod during his regime as Governor in India, can never be expected to change his policy towards a subject people. King Fuad was a mere tool in the hands of Lord Lloyd. Mr. Henderson has acted very courageously that he has called upon him to resign."—("Hamdam".)

"The dismissal of Lord Lloyd is the beginning of the victory for the Egyptians and the downfall of Pharoahism. But this does not mean that the other demands of the people of Egypt will also be accepted."—("Masawat".)

"To appoint a man of Lord Lloyd's type on some important post in any country in these days of constitutionalism is an insult to its inhabitants. Now that Lord Lloyd has resigned, we can hope that the utter injustice done to Egypt will be removed. From Mr. Henderson's statement it appears that Lord Lloyd was strongly taken to task for his policy and that he was politely asked to resign."—("Hamdam".)

"Roznama-e-Khilafat" also welcomes the resignation of Lord Lloyd and fears lest he may be sent over to India with a view to placating the Tories. The paper calls upon the Indians to see that such a thing never takes place. It also warns Great Britain to abstain from sending him to India otherwise he will have to be recalled from this country as well.



In Conditions of Diarrhoea

especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of *calcium* (lime) in the form of Kalzana.

It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.

Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells.

"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.

Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

THE UNIQUE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company. Declared Bonus of Rs. **10/-** per thousand for the quinquennium.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Policies revivable at any time. Special Revival Scheme for policies Standing lapsed for a period within 3 years. Unique non-forfeiture privilege. Permanent Disability Benefits. Lowest Premium Rates for Maximum Benefits. Special Plans to suit all circumstances.

For further details and Liberal Agency Terms apply to The Sole Agents:—

Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 %. For particulars please apply to Manager,

THE BOMBAY SHARE SELLING AGENCY

73, Fort Street, Opposite G. P. O.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press

A LONDON LETTER

AN INTERESTING INDUSTRY

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, July 27.

It was a happy day for the Sales Managers' Association when its enterprising secretary arranged with the well-known firm of Kenrick & Jefferson Ltd. for a visit of members to the works at West Bromwich. Messrs. K. & J., as they are familiarly called throughout the office world, have an almost unassailable position in the supply of office equipment and stationery. To-day they employ at their factories 1,200 men and girls, under conditions which they declare to be superior to the average and highly appreciated by the loyal and capable staff. Many of the social experiments they are carrying out are possible only to firms handling large business and possessing substantial reserves. Yet this big firm takes a keen delight in tracing its origin in 1878 to a very humble transaction.

THE FOUNDERS.

One of the founders was Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, who was liquidator of a local paper, the Free Press. That paper had been successful, in a modest way, but falling upon evil times and winding up voluntarily, Mr. Jefferson as Liquidator put up the good-will and business at auction. They were knocked down to Mr. J. A. Kenrick of Edgbaston, iron-founder, for £25 (twenty-five pounds), conditionally on the purchaser buying the working plant and type for £78:10:0, and taking over some small responsibilities with the staff. The little business and plant being, therefore, transferred to Mr. Kenrick for a trifle over a hundred pounds, these two gentlemen reappear as the founders of Kenrick & Jefferson. On the completion of the 50th anniversary of the foundation (last year) the employees put up a memorial to the founders, of their own initiative and at their own expense. Mr. T. F. Jefferson died in 1920, aged 66. Mr. J. A. Kenrick died in 1925 at the remarkable age of 97. They lived long enough to see the business develop far beyond the most ambitious dreams of either; but perhaps an equally interesting fact is that they kept the little "Free Press" alive, and it lives to-day.

The visitors were told that many a sound Liberal organ went to pieces when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain left the Liberal Party; and there seems some mystic connection between Mr. Chamberlain's need for press organs in the Birmingham district, the continuance of the "Free Press", and the presence of the name of the Nettlefold organisation in a combine which includes this firm, a powerful banking company and other high contracting parties.

THE PRESENT DAY.

Such associations would alone assure the nucleus of big business to an office equipment firm: but the products of Kenrick & Jefferson are, their way, by sheer superiority, into every trade. It would have sounded fine to have rounded this sentence with "and every county." Mr. J. Reid Adam, the genial and capable sales controller, who has been with the firm during 25 years, said to the visitors: "We sell to every nation in the world, except Russia". At this statement, some boneheads (who are to be found even among sales managers) gave a polite titter. Mr. Adam went on: "It is not because we do not want to sell to Russia, but because we cannot find out how to realise that desirable end." The titterers thereat gravely nodded their ivory domes.

Showing a table calendar pad, which sells in England for 7 d., Mr. Adam said that it has to pay a duty of 10d. before it can get into the United States: "yet we sell a number of those pads in the States." Questioned, he said that in the motherland of bureau equipment and office system, the United States, they sold K. & J. outfits.

Mr. J. Archibald Kenrick is Chairman, and Mr. A. Colin Kenrick a director; while Mr. Fred Jefferson and Mr. Edward Jefferson are joint managing directors. They have been 36 and 22 years in the business respectively. The general manager has 32 years service, the chief of the Staff 43 years, the departmental managers terms ranging from 17 to 40 years. One really remarkable feature is the security of tenure of their jobs by good men and women. There are scores of employees with ten to twenty years service, and dozens with 20 years or over. In the stereo staff is a man of 43 years record. Mr. Watts, the editor of the "Free Press", was retired after 40 years and is enjoying his 'otium cum dig.' The same sort of thing applies to the branch organisations.

INTERNAL WORKING.

From one end to the other of the clean, well-built and hygienic factory, the "system" these people sell to others they practice in their own concern. Like the experienced organisers they are, they have not top-hampered their craft with System; yet there it is, a sweet little cherub sitting on the yard-arm, keeping watch over the interests of K. & J. In the stock rooms the records are fully maintained on the stock cards, a simple transfer of the balances to a stock sheet completing a stock-taking. All printed paper, forms, and manufactured paper stocks are well and even expensively packed. This is not only to keep them clean. The firm highly assesses the presence on customers' shelves of well packed units. Colour is skilfully employed. The firm's own distinguishing colours are orange and black, the most powerful colour combination known. The firm insists upon, and obtains, cleanliness, not only in the spotless paper and card rooms, but, marvellous to relate, in the printery. The presence of electricity for all purposes, heat, light and power, largely contributes; but it is the loyal co-operation of a contented staff that is the final factor.

MAGNITUDE.

Similar conditions prevail everywhere, in the (at present separate) envelope factory, in all the productive departments, even to the stereoing and nickelling shop, as well as in the model executive, or administrative offices.

The brain of a mere journalist reels (no joke) at the statement of the 240 tons of paper consumed per month,—at the mailing list of 150,000 names, etc. The firm is one of the champions of the world in the use of Direct Mail methods. This is testified to by genial Mr. Arthur Chadwick, who made one of the magnificent speeches given at the sumptuous entertainment of the visitors by the firm. I can only stop in my flight to utter two brief chirps about this: (1) That Mr. Chadwick is an expert in Direct Mail, not only in the national association which has come to further bury us in organisations, but as head of a fine successful business that sells Mail Methods to business men; (2) that I shall not be able to refer to the beautiful speeches at all in this issue.

The firm is proud of its equipment, but it is equally proud of its people. One Easter it had to turn two rooms into one. The staff started to do it on Good Friday; by Wednesday morning they had done it.

At the moment the visitors were lounging through this hive of industry, there were 3,000 orders in the house; at a similar moment last July the figure was 1,000.

The Head Office News of the firm is turned out to the 1,200 hands and is, of course, produced on the premises.

I will have occasion to deal again with this firm: especially as a special Number of its "Free Press" will arrive to-day with the beautiful speeches. A paper published on Friday in West Bromwich is, I find, just too late for our air mail, which must be caught in London by 6 a.m., Saturday. But, in closing, I will say that among the twenty offices of the firm, at home and abroad, one is located in Ceylon, P. O. Box 351, Colombo.

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.

J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.

Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.

Tel — "STARLO

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 19.

Both branches of monsoon continue active. Conditions are still favourable for formation of a depression in the North Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India, west Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and West Rajputana; while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy three; Amherst and Diamond Island two; Gwa and Toungoo one and a half; Rangoon and Bhamo one; Sangor Island three; Daltanganj two; Shillong and Chandbali one and a half; Sibsagar, and Burdwan one; Saugor and Pendra three; Mussooree and Nowgong two; Chakrata one and a half; Allahabad, Lucknow, Sutana, and Jubbulpore one; Dalnousie three; Jaipur one; Mahabaleshwar six; and Marmagoa, Karwar, Mercara and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Rainall is likely to increase in West United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and Malabar and is likely to extend in East and North Punjab, Gujarat and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning: Scattered heavy falls of rain are likely in the central parts of the country and Rajputana and along the Punjab, and Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about 3,100 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 8 hours 22 minutes on Monday August 19.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab and west Rajputana, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are clear in Baluchistan and its neighbourhood, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the east Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and drier in Berar and the Madras Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in east Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and Malabar, and extend in the east and north Punjab, Gujarat and the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 19th August 1929:—

Station	Rainfall Inches
Allahabad	1.20
Cawnpore	0.36
Jhansi	0.32
Agra	0.26
Delhi	0.21
Ambala	0.54
Jodhpur	0.24
Jaipur	1.12
Ajmer	0.39
Kotah	0.08
Mount Abu	0.40
Deesa	0.17
Surat	0.16
Neemuch	0.46
Indore	0.22
Hoshangabad	0.11
Saugor	2.78
Jubbulpore	1.13
Nagpur	0.10
Raipur	0.04
Chanda	0.45
Ratnagiri	0.18
Marmugao	1.25
Karwar	0.99
Malegaon	0.15
Ahmednagar	0.03
Poona	0.02
Mahabaleshwar	5.70
Belgaum	0.06
Aurangabad	0.09
Auraagnbad	0.09
Hyderabad	0.16
Calicut	0.16
Cochin	0.16
Trivandrum	0.03
Coconada	0.04

HALF WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

Aug. 19.

Amritsar:—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy but n rain.—All crops doing well. Rain would be beneficial for kharf crops at this stage.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Cotton plants in flower. Whitefly complaint still exists.

Delhi:—All crops doing well, but more rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.—Food grains suffering from want of rain. Cotton plants making good progress.

Cawnpore:—Showery.—Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops. All crops doing well. Maize suffering from too much rain.

Beawer.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants want more rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain. Cotton, jawari, weeding operations generally completed.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Cotton plants want more rain

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.—Cotton plants making slow progress. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgaum:—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan:—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants wan tmore rain.

Dholera:—Cloudy, but no raan. More rain wanted generally. Sowing of cotton making good progress.

Bhavnagar:—Cludy, but no rain.

Barsi:—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purpose.—Cotton plans want more rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Fiod-grains sowing backward. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no raim. Rain much needed generally.—Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally.—All crops suffering from little rain, Absence of rain causing anxiety.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.681 inches (.069 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 280 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.30. inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.52 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3100 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 8 hours 22 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 19

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hyd.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·31"	0·50"	0·76
Total Since 1st June to date	44·83	61·35	49·60
Total for the cor. period '28	61·79	78·27	60·5
Total for the cor. period '27	53·12	66·64	52·7

Bombay Statistics.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

(East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

RECEIPTS.

From 1st Sept. to 15th Aug.	.....	33,22,817
Same time last season		34,14,133

EXPORTS.

From 1st Sept. to 15th Aug.	1928 29	1927 28
United Kingdom	66,564	89,442
Continent	8,18,426	6,89,952
China	3,31,657	2,57,800
Japan	14,20,326	10,89,261
Coast Ports	20,089	27,729
U. S. A.	40,431	4,875
Total	26,97,493	21,59,059

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 15th Aug. 1929	1,38,374
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 15th Aug. 1929	5,53,129
Same period last year	4,53,534
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th August 1929 ..	9,17,081
Same time last year ..	10,96,778

CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 12.)

ral decorations executed by Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar. That was the first step. It marked only a phase in the progress of the Bombay School of Art. The struggle for the freedom of the School for its highest developments was, however, not over. And, it might be that the School might soon experience a more critical period than ever in its existence. Friends of the School and friends of Indian art were naturally, gravely concerned for the future of the School. He was sure they would do everything to ensure its future.

SUPPORT THE SWADESHI ARTIST.

Mr. K. H. Vakil proposing the vote of thanks to the Chair observed that he was glad to be assured by Mr. Jayakar that the struggle was not over. Mr. Jayakar was, rightly not content. He sounded the bugle for battle. There was, Mr. Vakil said, a tendency in some quarters to believe that the claims of the artists architects and art-craftsmen in the Presidency were to be compromised. It had been very clearly noticed that their claims were unregistered in London for the India House decorations. The scheme, moreover, for the Central Art Institute at Delhi was not to be dropped. He did not know, Mr. Vakil added, whether the Government of Bombay had made serious attempt to gauge the feelings of those who had been endeavouring to fight for the legitimate claims of Indian artists, architects and art-craftsmen. Whether the Government had or had not, he concluded, made the attempt he could assure them of the iron determination of those who had undertaken to fight for the claims of Indian artists. The struggle, as Mr. Jayakar said, was not over. The School of Art, as a central art institute in the Presidency claimed the attention and privileges its position required.

Prof. Batley seconding the vote of thanks observed that he expected that they would soon be able to win, with the assistance of such popular leaders as Mr. Jayakar for architecture the recognition now, rightly offered to painting. He looked forward to the day when no Indian architect was left neglected, when all the arts painting, architecture-sculpture enjoyed in common popular recognition and a secure future.

The main subject of interest in the Mural paintings by Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar are "Stridhanam Adhvaani", "Datta Vihar", "Manzul-Mani" and "Justice in the Early British period in India", subjects of interest to lawyers.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PEASANTS' LEAGUE.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 19.

A meeting, of nearly 100 leading cultivators of the districts in the Maharashtra was held at the Jedhe Mansion, Poona, on 18th instant, when the Bombay Presidency Peasants' League was organised and a Committee was formed, under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarrao Zunjarao M.L.C. Mr. Nawale, M.L.C., and Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe were appointed as the joint Secretaries.

AIMS OF THE LEAGUE.

The aims of the League are to promote the advancement of the peasants and to protect them from the exactions of the Sowears, landlords, and the Government.

NEW LAND LEAGUE BRANCH STARTED AT SATANA.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 19.

A crowded meeting of over five thousand people from almost all the villages of Baglan Taluka was held at Nampur, Baglan, on the 18th of August, under the presidentship of Mr. Shewale, Pleader, Satana. A branch of Sardar Vallabhbhai's Land League was opened. Mr. Gopal Shivram, Patil of Dyane, a veteran Satyagrahi leader, was elected as the President. The taluka is divided into six centres, and from each centre an influential man is elected as the Vice-President. Four Secretaries including Messrs. Shewale and Sumant are appointed. An executive committee of nearly thirty members is also elected.

Mr. Shewale, the President, warned the audience to be careful about the rival League likely to be started soon.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY .... PRESIDENCY. ....

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political ad Social Science, a lecture on "Education in the Bombay Presidency in the last quinquennium" will be delivered by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, Head Master, Ram Mohan English School, at the Servants of India Society, Sadhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

Mr. P. Lorry, Director of Public Instruction will preside on the occasion.

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION TO INDIA

—:o:—

WHO IS WHO IN THE DEPUTATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Aug. 6.

A deputation of Indian leaders from East Africa left Mombasa on the 7th instant. Our correspondent describes who is who in the deputation.

MR. J. B. PANDYA.

Mr. Pandya (Leader of the Deputation) went to East Africa some 22 years ago. He is the proprietor of Messrs. Pandya and Co., a leading Indian firm in Kenya, and is Managing Director of "The Kenya Daily Mail", an English and Gujarati daily and weekly paper.

He is working in public life of Kenya since last 13 years. In 1918 he was Hon. General Secretary of the East African Indian National Congress and was a member of the Mombasa District Committee for many years. He was elected President of the Indian Association in 1925. In that year he was elected (at an informal election) as a member to the Kenya Legislative Council and resigned in 1927 obeying the mandate of the Congress. In 1927 he was appointed as one of the commissioners on the local Government Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham. He wrote a very valuable minority report which materially helped the fight for Indian representation on municipal bodies. He was elected member of the Round Table Conference in 1928 on local Government question and successfully settled the Indian representation on municipalities. He has been elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber many times and has been again elected in that office this year. In that capacity he was appointed as one of the members on the Kenya Tariff Committee this year and wrote a very important and valuable minority report which has been published last month.

MR. B. N. ANANTANI.

Mr. Beharilal Narayanji Anantani well-known in East Africa for his eloquence went out to East Africa some 20 years ago. He led opposition campaign for Zanzibar retailers in 1917 and acted as Mediator between the Artizans and Goldsmiths at Dar-es-Salaam. He was chiefly instrumental for the establishment of Dahya Punja Library which is the first institution of its kind started in 1919. During the same year he started propaganda in India and advocated German East Africa to be an Indian Colony and pleaded strongly for recruiting civil service men for Tanganyika from Indians. In 1920 he was one of the members of the East African Indian Deputation that waited upon Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy of India. Since 1920 he has acted as the Honorary Secretary to the Indian National Association, Zanzibar. He started "The Zanzibar Voice", an English and Gujarati weekly paper in 1922, which has been since its inception edited by him and of which he is the sole proprietor.

MR. A. H. KADERBHOY.

Sheth Abdulhussein Kaderbhoy since his arrival in Uganda took to business and his firm is at present one of the most leading Indian firms in Kenya and Uganda. For many years he has served as President of the Indian Association of Jinja in Uganda Protectorate and was also President of the Indian Association at Mombasa in 1928. He filed a test case on the segregation question. The original case as is now very well-known was dismissed by His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya. He appealed to the East African Appellate Court against the decision of the Supreme Court and partially won his case. He has now applied for leave to appeal to His Majesty' in Council. He was a member of the Round Table Conference on behalf of Mombasa on the local Government question.

MR. C. P. DALAL.

Mr. C. P. Dalal, B.A., LL.B., Bombay University, one of the Directors of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. (Africa), Ltd., went to Uganda Protectorate some ten years ago. He is one of the most leading Indians of Uganda. He had gone to Kampala in the first place as Manager of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., one of the leading Indian Ginners and Cotton Dealers in East Africa, and in which firm Sir Purushottam Thakurdas owns and controls great interest. He has served as Honorary Secretary of the Indian Association at Kampala. He was a member on the Uganda Legislative Council and he was also a member on the Kenya and Uganda Railway Council.

MR. ISHERDASS.

Mr. Isherdass who is acting as Secretary arrived in Kenya in 1927. He has served his countrymen with all the energy at his command and is the Honorary General Secretary of the Kenya Central Indian Association, the Central Body of the Indians in Kenya.

Mr. Kunzru, M.L.A., the well-known Indian politician, will join he deputation on arrival in India.

FREEDOM FIRST

—:o:—

Several Prominent Muslims Join Congress

LUDHIANA, Aug. 15.

The president, City Congress Committee, Ludhiana, in the course of a statement to the Press, says:

All those people who are interested in the cause of the Congress will be pleased to learn that the following respectable gentlemen, who occupy a unique position in the Mohammadan Community, have enlisted themselves as members of the Congress and have expressed their willingness to whole-heartedly take up the propaganda for the Congress. They will be issuing a statement to the Press giving the reasons which have actuated them to enlist themselves as members of the Congress.

They say that the political interests of the Mohammadan community demand that the Mohammadans as a whole should identify themselves with the Congress movements. All these gentlemen are men of light and learning and passes considerable influence among Mohammadans and it is hoped that their enlistment as members of the Congress would mean a great strength to the cause of the Congress as well as to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity on all political plans.

The names of the above referred persons are:—

Maulana Mohammad Amin Fazildeoband: Maulana Mohammad Zakrya mufftee, Ludhiana; Maulana Abdur Rashid Muhamim Madrisa, Azizya Arabia, Ludhiana; Maulana Mohammad Yahya Fazal, Deoband; Maulana Mosammad Eusoof Fazil Deoband, Maulana Abdul Majid Fazil, Deoband, Maulana Mohammad Aziazya Arabic School Ludhiana, Maula Abdulla Sahib Fazil, Deoband: Maulana Rahmat Ali Sahib muhtamin, Madrisa Qasmya, Ludhiana Maulana Abdul Aziz Sahib Nakhshabandi Ludhiana; Maulana Hafiz Ghulam Mohammad Fazil Deoband; Maulana Merajuddin Fazil Deoband, Maulana Mohammad Naim Muftee, Editor, "Daulat-i-Kaunaim' Ludhiana; Maulana Mohammad Hassan Fazil Deoband, Maulana Habibur Rahman, President Khilafat Committee Ludhiana; Maulana Mushtak Ahmad Sahib, Ludhiana.—Free Press.

GOVT. FINANCES

—:o:—

TWO SUGGESTIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Speaking at the Kumbakonam College on the Central and Provincial Finances, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar briefly traced the history of the Financial relations between the Central and the Provincial governments in India, referring to the separation of Central and Provincial Revenue after the Montford reforms under which the Central Government which has few nation-building functions has got elastic and increasing heads of revenue, while the provinces charged with such functions were faced with difficulties due to inexpansive heads of revenue.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

After quoting from the memorandum submitted by Mr. Layton, he made two suggestions, one for the creation of an independent financial board to discharge the duty of allotting funds to several Provincial Governments in accordance with definite principles, and two, the desirability of treating the land income like other incomes from industries....Free Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. AMER. NO. 8 1896.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 20 1929

45,000 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS IN CALCUTTA

NEW TURN IN JUTE SITUATION

Non Strikers Demand Equal Treatment

—:o:—

GAGGING ORDER HAMPERS LEADERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

With the calling off of the Jute mill strike by the Bengal Jute Workers' Union a new development has taken place in five mills in Hooghly District the workers of which went on strike this morning. This is due in all cases, excepting one, to an apparent misunderstanding on the part of the workers, who, although they did not suspend work and join the Jute mill strike now demand from the authorities the same terms as were offered to the workers of the mills that closed down recently.

DEMAND FOR SAME TERMS

The workers of the unaffected mills are under the impression that because they had not joined the general strike the terms offered did not apply to them. The workers of Angus, Northbrook, Dalhousie and Champdany did not turn up to-day and when questioned they demanded a written notice from the authorities offering the same terms, although they were assured verbally that these terms applied to them as well. The workers of North Shamrugger Mill in Hooghly who joined the previous strike did not resume work to-day. Presumably they have not been informed of the terms of settlement in view of promulgation of Section 144.

MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS.

About 4,500 workers out of 6,000 in the India Mills, Serampore, Hooghly and a large number of men in the Birla Mills, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas, refused to resume after midday rest and demanded that the same terms be granted to them. The authorities there hold that even now the workers are given more privileges than are embodied in the terms of settlement. Due to similar reasons about 4,000 workers of Lawrence Mills, Howrah, and 500 of Fort Gloster Old Mill, Howrah have struck.

POLICE GUARD THE AREA.

Police are guarding the area. The total number of men involved in the new strike is about 45,000.

In the Birla Mill a slight skirmish is reported to have occurred between loyalists and strikers but the presence of police stopped further trouble.

As the result of settlement of general strike all mills in Barrackpore Sub-Division and those in Calcutta suburbs and Hastings in Hooghly which had closed down resumed this morning. It is learnt that the Bengal Jute Workers' Union and Kankinarrah Labour Union have broadcast the terms of the settlement in almost all the affected areas on both sides of the river, asking workers to resume to-day....A. P.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

MacDonald-Dawes Conversations

RESUMED AT LOSSIEMOUTH

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes resumed to-day the naval disarmament conversations at Lossiemouth whither the latter travelled from London last night....Reuter.

"WE WILL WATCH GERMANY'S INTEREST"

—:o:—

MR. SNOWDEN'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, August 18.

Berlin.—"You may rest assured that we will watch Germany's interests closely," Mr. Snowden is reported to have told the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's" Hague correspondent. He added that while Germany was involved in the present dispute, she was not concerned with finding the means of covering the financial differences or the method of distributing reparations. The correspndent emphasises the importance of the statement on the ground that the four Powers' last two offers were made at the cost of Germany.—Reuter.

A LULL IN HAGUE DRAMA

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Hague.—A lull in the drama of the Conference is now likely until Tuesday or Wednesday when experts of the creditor Powers will have finished calculations in respect of French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese proposals.

Surprise is expressed at Mr. Snowden's agreeing to the formation of the Committee of experts. It is understood that he feels sure that experts will find yield from proposed allocations to be very much smaller than what the four Powers believe it will be and consequently they will then know how much more money must be found in order to satisfy Britain's just demands.—Reuter.

M JASPER LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS

—:o:—

LONDON, August 18.

The Hague.—M. Pirelli has cancelled his journey to Rome. M. Jasper has left for Brussels.—Reuter.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH REACHES LONDON

LONDON, August 18.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah was warmly greeted on his arrival at Victoria Station by the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and representatives of the India Office and the High Commissioner, and also Indian bodies and individuals.—Reuter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

any of the following District Congress Committees.

1. FORT WARD—Advocate Press, Hindustan Office 21, Dalal St.
2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS

—:o:—

"The Struggle is Not Over"

EXHIBITION OPENED AT KHAR

Mr. M. R. Jayakar opened on Sunday at Khar in the presence of a crowded audience. The exhibition of Mural painting executed by Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar for the Law Member's Room at the Secretariat, New Delhi. Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar in requesting Mr. Jayakar to open the exhibition gave an interesting historical survey of the efforts in Bombay made for the revival of interest in Indian art and for the claims and opportunities to Indian artists and art-craftsmen:—He remarked in the course of his speech.

"Mural Painting in Bombay is a plant of nearly ten years' growth so far as creative and original work is concerned. But Bombay has not only the credit of being the first city in India to start and maintain a class for the special study of Mural Painting; it was the first city to send Art students to the Ajanta caves to copy and help to make known to the world the wonderful mural paintaings which adorn that unique Shrine of Art. This event occurred in 1875 when Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of Sir J. J. School of Art, took the first group of students to Ajanta for that purpose. Parties of students visited the caves and remained there copying the frescoes for the next ten years. We have fortunately one of the artists who participated in that enterprise from its very start—Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee is still with us to-day. I myself was the junior member of the last party to work at Ajanta under Mr. Griffith's direction in 1895. The experience was of course of the utmost value to me, and the importance and beauty of the art of decorating wall spaces with paintings was thus early impressed upon my mind and has left an indeliable mark there. In those days, the neighbourhood of the Ajanta caves was not the comfortable resort which it has become since the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has done so much to make it an attractive spot for visitors.

I have said enough to give you all an idea of the close and long connection between the School of Art and Mural Painting. A class of Mural Painting was not however established in the School of Art for many years after the retirement of Mr. Griffiths, in fact it was not begun until the end of 1919. The present Director of the School Capt. Solomon, who had fully qualified and distinguished himself in the study of Mural Painting in Europe and had spent two years in India began to form a class of Mural Painting as soon as he took over the charge of the school in November 1919; and this class did so well that it was established in 1920 by the direction of the then Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd), who unveiled the first paintings in December, on a basis of 8 scholarships, which the Bombay Government alloted for the purpose.

The founding of the Life Class and this class have renewed the youth, so to speak of the School of Art and I believe the Bombay School of Art to-day in the domain of Mural Painting and Pictorial Composition is second to none. It has been my lot to see the school pass through many viscisstitudes and I am confident that if only the results of our efforts during the past ten years can be secured on a permanent basis, then we may be sure that the School of Art will maintain its right to the title which Sir Leslie Wilson gave it before he left, viz. "The Leading Art School in India".

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTERS.

The first effective push forward for Higher Art, after a long period of stagnation came Lord Lloyd personally took the matter in hand. Captain Solomon had always publicly asked for the rights of our students and Indian artists to participate in the decoration of the walls of New Delhi; and had it not been for the support of his request by the then Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd), both in India and London, I think that those champions of Indian artists Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Phiroz Sethna, would have had an even harder time of it than they have had;—though they have certainly had more than their fair share of fighting to get Art recognised. Sir Leslie Wilson, too, equalled his predecessor in the extent of his personal interest in the work of the students of the School of Art; and in the boldness with which he advocated that these students and Indian artists 'must' be given the opportunity of decorating the new capital of India.

To describe even briefly the work which our distinguished Chairman, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, has done for Indian Art, would take me far too long to-day. It is known far and wide. But of all his efforts on behalf of Art and Culture in India, I think, none are more deeply appreciated, and certainly none have been more effective than those he has made to help the Bombay school of Art through the difficulties which have beset it in recent years. As President of the Pride Delhi Committee which did excellent service in awakening interest in Art in this country; and as bold and skilful champion of the School of Art and its mission in the Legislative Assembly we all owe Mr. Jayakar our heartfelt thanks. But I thank him most of all—and I am quite sure Captain Solomon and his colleagues and students agree with me in this. I thank him most of all for his 'faith' in Indian Artists; for his conviction that if proper facilities of Art-training were obtainable here, as they are in Europe, then the abilities of the Indian students would enable them to advance to the very front of the world's Art. This fine faith of Mr. Jayakar—it is even more than his brilliant leadership, which has arouse faith in so many others in the cause of India's living Art. There is no need to remind you also of the big part played by Sir Pheroz Sethna in the Art movement of Bombay. He, it was, who in 1925 moved the now famous resolution in the Council of State (as an amendment to Sir Haroon Jaffar's proposals) that if and when New Delhi was to be decorated with mural paintings, Indian artists should be allowed to participate. Sir Pheroz was not supported by the Delhi architects as he ought to have been. But the defeat of his resolution was a great moral victory.

TRIBUTE TO MR. VAKIL.

Another of our best known champions of Art is, I am glad to say, with us to-day. I mean, of course, Mr. K. H. Vakil. I wonder what we should have done without his untiring pen, which has been at work almost night and day in the cause of Art in India! We have all felt his temporary absence due to indisposition. We cannot do without him. It has been said that "The pen is mightier than the sword" and we pin our faith to the effect of the pen of Bombay's ablest Art critic! It was at work in the earliest stages of reviving interest in Art in Bombay and long may it remain at work to keep that interest alive."

MR. JAYAKAR'S WARNING.

Mr. Jayakar before declaring the Exhibition open remarked that it should be recognised as an axiom that the work of decorating public buildings in India should be in the first place, invariably in the hands of Indian artists. He was not against foreign artistic talents. Only, those talents were not to be, he suggested encouraged at the cost of Indian artists and craftsmen. He said that if there was a surplus left over after financing the schemes for the encouragement of Indian artists the foreign artists should certainly be welcomed. He appreciated the Mu-

(Continued on Page 11.)

Graf Zeppelin Lands in Tokyo

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Tokyo....The Graf Zeppelin was sighted over the Naval base of Kasumigaura at 3-50 this afternoon.

Later....The Graf Zeppelin has landed at Tokyo.—Reuter.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN'S" PROGRESS

—:o:—

TOKIO, Aug. 19.

The wireless station here has received a message from "Graf Zeppelin" showing that she is near Kamui lighthouse in Northern Japan.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

England All Out For 258

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Play in the Fifth Test Match between England and South Africa was resufed this morning at the Oval in dull weather and on a soft wicket. England were all out in their first innings for 258.

South Africa then went in on their first innings and at lunch had made 25 for three wickets, Taylor and Deane being not out.

At tea interval South Africa had scored 167 for three wickets....

At the close of the day's play South Africa had made 283 for five wickets.—Reuter.

Teheran.—The "Iran" reports of the conversion of the Persian Consulate-General at Baghdad into the Legation and the appointment of Samyi as first Minister.—Reuter.

British Commerce Raises Alarm!

BOGEY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

—:o:—

Associated Chambers' Call to M. P.'S.

WANTED SAFEGUARDS AGAINST HAJI BILL

The following letter has been sent by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to all members of the British Parliament and to numerous public bodies in Great Britain:—

The Indian Statutory Commission has now entered upon the last stage of its labours and is expected to issue its report at no distant date. Indian affairs are therefore likely to loom large in the public eye during the ensuing months and the moment appears appropriate to direct attention to an aspect of the problem of vital importance to the general prosperity of both Great Britain and India if, as seems probable, a further measure of self-Government is granted to this country. I refer to the attempts on the part of a section of Indian politicians to introduce legislation aiming at economic discrimination against non-Indian interests. A resolution on the subject was adopted at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon held in Calcutta in December last.

THE HAJI BILL.

The most striking practical example of the danger apprehended in the resolution is afforded by the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill, a copy of which as amended by a Select Committee of the Indian Legislature together with the Select Committee's report is also forwarded for your information. Similar Bills Bills have been under consideration in previous years, but were not proceeded with. The present Bill, though in some respects an improvement upon its predecessors, retains undiminished the objectionable principle of racial discrimination. Particular attention in drawn to Clause 7, which is in effect a proposal to take over in five years an industry which has been built up on generations of experience by the greatest seafaring nation in the world. In spite of its obvious injustice, there is every indication that the Bill will be passed by the Legislative Assembly, for it has the enthusiastic support of the extremist exponents of ultra-national views, while it is unlikely to be seriously opposed by the more moderate section of the elected members, many of whom are reluctant to appear unsympathetic to any measure which claims to promote national aspirations.

WANTED SAFEGUARDS.

As His Excellency the Viceroy observed in his inaugural address at the meeting of the Associated Chambers to which allusion has already been made the ambition that India should have her own mercantile marine and that the ships of that mercantile marine should be officered as well as manned by Indians is not an unworthy ambition. The problem, as His Excellency saw it, was whether India could be helped to realise this ambition without resort to methods of confiscation. British and Indian capital have often co-operated in the past for India's commercial and industrial advancement and there is no reason why they should not do so in the future. But at present the aim seems to be to supplant British effort rather than to supplement it. Now that the extremer forms of nationalism are likely to have greater rein the interests of India and Great Britain alike demand certain constitutional safeguards or the economic structure of both countries will be seriously imperilled. This Association has endeavoured to impress on Sir John Simon and his colleagues the necessity of providing such safeguards in the future constitution and, at Sir John's invitation, it has forwarded to the Statutory Commission certain draft clauses illustrating what is required.

"INDISPENSABLE FACTORS".

It must not be thought that the members of this Association are unsympathetic to Indian economic aspirations; on the contrary they recognise that constitutional advance must be accompanied by an increasing control of the industrial development of the country and to this end they are in favour of Indians taking a predominant part in directing new industries. They are also not opposed to Indians being afforded increasing opportunities of participating in existing industries which have been built up by European enterprise. But schemes such as that contemplated by the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill, which amount to wholesale expropriation of established interests can do nothing but alienate the sympathies of India's well-wishers, doing irreparable harm to the credit of the country and depriving it of the British capital, initiative and technical experience, which will probably prove indispensable factors in India's industrial development for many years to come.

CALL TO M.P.'S

It is with the object of making clear the dangers to both India and England of nationalism unrestrained and the necessity of providing adequate safeguards, that this circular has been written. This Association does not believe that Indian and British interests are irreconcilable; on the contrary, it holds that the trade and prosperity of the two countries are and must be interdependent. That trade is not merely a matter of capitalistic interests—ultimately it means the prosperity and happiness of the working man, Indian and English alike. It can be furthered by mutual help but endangered by racial antipathies.

It should not be beyond the power of British and Indian statesmanship to evolve a working arrangements, which, while satisfying legitimate Indian aspirations, shall protect British interests from the unjust attacks of the extremist politicians.

I am to express the hope that the Association may rely on your active co-operation in securing that India's new constitution shall contain the safeguards against discriminatory legislation which the enclosed Bill proves to be essential.

The resolution referred to in the letter is as follows:—

This Association claims, on grounds alike of India's interests and of common justice, that the Indian legislatures should not by legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character, imperil the existence or development of, or otherwise cause prejudice to, any commercial or industrial interests in India.

The discussion on the resolution and the Coastal Bill as amended by the Select Committee are enclosed as annexures.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.